The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MORE EVIDENCE OF FRAUD

Contracts Disregarded in Furnishing Asylum Supplies.

SURPRISING FIGURES SHOWN

The Comparison of Alleged Coal Weights That an Official Makes.

WASTEFULNESS ON EVERY HAND.

What the Commissioners Found in Their Investigation at Dunning.

STOREKEEPER CELLA RELEASED ON BAIL.

The charges of questionable practices in vogue at the County Insane Asylum and Poorhouse at Dunning in the matter of the coal and other contracts received a notable addition as the result of the inquiries made by the County Board Investigating committee yesterday. The statement of Engineer Griffith, printed in THE TRIBUNE Monday, that Illinois coal was being delivered instead of Indiana block coal that the contract called for, received ample confirmation. Not only is Illinois coal furnished but a common grade at that, full of sulphur and slate.

Inquiries relative to the meat contract developed the fact that instead of the modern mutton it has been paying for the county has been and is now receiving the carcasses of ancient rams of a quality hardly acceptable at desiccating works. Evidence was also adduced of a profligate waste of the county's money in the way of purchasing fruit out of season and canned goods in fruit season. Another matter which caused surprise was the report that a contractor who is furnishing supplies for the Insane Asylum and the Poorhouse has been trying to win the favor of certain heads of departments by presenting them with horses, buggies, etc.

In Defense of Cella.

A somewhat sensational claim in Storekeeper John A. Cella's defense is made by Chief Clerk Jones of Supt. Hyland's office. He has tabulated the figures in the matter of the coal, and they show a remarkable state of affairs somewhere. The bills for the coal in point are on file in Mr. Hyland's office. They bear the indorsements of Dr. Benson and Mr. Cella. They were sent in by the J. T. Nash Coal company, and are upon its bill heads. The amount of coal they represent and the amount the county paid for is just 249,550 pounds less than the amount represented by the figures which Cella is alleged to have altered and raised. It is 158,860 pounds less than the figures purporting to come from Kelleher's book. Clerk Jones' table is as follows:

Car numbers.	Amounts billed and paid for.	Kelleher's actual weights.	Weights as they are alleged to have been raised by Cella.
2,540	51,000	59,750	69,750
5,610	52,000	60,500	65,000
3,635	58,200	76,300	78,200
8,379	59,500	76,750	78,750
4,383	54,000	60,100	63,100
8,516	58,400	70,150	76,750
5,583	53,500	60,910	70,850
3,804	56,500	72,850	74,750
3,550	57,000	71,700	76,700
3,618	50,000	51,100	67,100
4,133	52,000	60,150	70,150
6,147	58,500	72,450	76,600
9,254	56,000	70,350	75,350
4,320	44,000	56,800	66,500
Totals	760,800	919,460	1,010,150
	760,600	760,600	760,600
Differences	158,860		249,550

Cella strenuously insists that Kelleher called off the numbers given in the last column, when Cella set them down in his book, and he vigorously denies that he ever saw Kelleher's book or Kelleher's "actual" weights.

Work of the Committee.

Commissioners Lieb, Allen, Nelson, and Stauber of the County Board Investigating committee met in the reception-room of the Poorhouse at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and after two hours' work adjourned that Commissioners Allen and Nelson might attend a meeting of the board in the city. Messrs. Lieb and Stauber, however, remained to do a little investigating on their own account.

Special inquiry was made regarding a horse and buggy purchased by Storekeeper Burns of the Poorhouse from Honig, the meat contractor. Burns claimed to have paid $165 for the outfit, but as the committee had heard that other officials had been offered presents of a similar kind they were suspicious. Nothing was produced to show that the storekeeper did not buy the animal, and the matter was dropped temporarily.

A great deal of questioning was done regarding the sale of flour-sacks, barrels, old iron, rags, and bones. Sometimes the baker sold the flour-bags, sometimes Storekeeper Burns, but both claimed the money was turned into Supt. Pyne or Dr. Wimermark, his predecessor.

Supt. Pyne said Burns had always called his attention to any meat that was bad and he always ordered it sent back. All of the coal was not up to the standard of the contract and he had refused to use three cars which were on the tracks and had reported it to Supt. Hyland.

The matter regarding Supt. Pyne and Dr. Englemen was passed, but Dr. Bayard Holmes, editor of the *Northwestern Practitioner*, in a threatening tone told Gen. Lieb that he would hear more concerning it. Dr. Englemen's friends did not propose, he said, to let it rest. An injustice had been done her and it must be righted. Dr. Englemen has secured counsel. The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Lieb and Stauber Investigate.

Gen. Lieb and Mr. Stauber then began a tour of the institutions. They reached the meat-house just as the contractor's man arrived with a wagon load of meats. Butcher Markman told the Commissioners that the mutton the county had been receiving was ram, old at that, and there were four such carcasses in the present load. Contractor Honig's man admitted it, but said they were carcasses of young bucks and that the meat was sweet. The contract, however, called for good mutton and specified that no rams were to be delivered. So the quartet of ram carcasses was rejected. The beef carcasses were all up to standard and received.

The coal bins were next visited and here the Commissioners were informed that only three or four carloads of Indiana block coal had been received. J. T. Nash & Co. had been delivering a common grade of Illinois coal, which the furnace men said could be bought for from 50 cents to 75 cents a ton cheaper than that specified in the contract. Besides, the Illinois coal contained sulphur and burned out the grates. With Indiana block coal only two boilers were required to operate the engines, while with Illinois coal three boilers were necessary. There was less than one car-load of block coal in the bins, and it had been there for a month. Three cars of Illinois coal stood on the track for the Insane Asylum and seven cars at the Poorhouse. The Commissioners told the acting storekeeper, Dr. Lowey, not to receive it, and will bring the matter before the committee Wednesday.

In the kitchen the Commissioners learned from Chief Cook Davis that milk cost the county 30 cents a gallon, while it should cost 11 cents. When fruit was cheap canned goods were used, and when apples and fruit were high the canned goods were set aside for fresh fruit. Davis gathered up all the brooms he used in his department from the back yard, where they had been thrown by other departments. He was sure that at least $7,000 went to waste about the Insane Asylum annually for want of some one to keep track of things. After leaving this department the Commissioners had a consultation with Dr. Benson, the Superintendent, and then came to the city.

Worse than Supposed.

"This is even worse than I had supposed it was," said Mr. Stauber before leaving the asylum. "How any contractor would dare to furnish that stuff when Brazil block coal was specified is more than I can see. Perhaps the engineer was not 'in' on the deal, but if he wasn't he was guilty of neglect of duty in accepting the stuff. It looks to me as though more people were implicated in this matter."

"To whom do you refer?"

"Why, you don't suppose that such a steal could be engineered unless some of the County Commissioners were in it, do you? Whom do I suspect? I wouldn't mention any names. Take the meat business, for example. Six months ago Mr. Chapman, who was then Assistant Superintendent, rejected a load of mutton. Two of the Commissioners came out here and asked who the chump was who rejected that meat. When told it was Mr. Chapman they swore they would fix him. And they did. At the next meeting of the board, when barely a quorum was present, one of them moved to abolish the position of Assistant Superintendent and it was done. Does that look as though they were in with contractors? In regard to these same Commissioners it was charged at one time that they approached Dr. Benson and told him there was lots of 'stuff' to be made if he (Benson) was the right kind of a man. I did not take much stock in the statement then, but I do now."

In the County Board.

When the County Board met yesterday President Smith presented a communication calling attention to the complaints made regarding the manner in which J. T. Nash & Co. were claiming to carry out their coal contract. Letters were submitted from Supt. Hyland to the contractors demanding better service, and letters of complaint from Dr. Benson, Engineer Pillsbury, and Supt. Pyne. The matter was referred to the Public Service committee.

"I can't understand," said Deputy County Controller Daniel Healy, "how this pilfering has escaped the attention of the Commissioners thus far. It was plain to me all along that extravagance prevailed at the county institutions. It could not be otherwise. Why, only one day last week a requisition was brought to me for 5,000 two-cent stamped envelopes for the county. These cost at the rate of $22.50 per 1,000. I asked what was the necessity for so many stamped envelopes for the county, but got no satisfactory reply. Wardens, storekeepers, custodians, etc., seemed to have it all their own way.

"At the County Hospital, if expenditures are maintained at the present figures for the next two months, the appropriation for supplies will be overdrawn from $25,000 to $30,000. I have warned the authorities there, but it seems to be to no purpose. At the commencement of the fiscal year we had $235,000 to the credit of the building fund. All but $40,000 has been expended and there is hardly anything to show for it but the Detention Hospital. At the beginning of the year the Commissioners talked about building additional stories on the Court-House, about carrying Chicago water to Dunning, about many and various improvements. Where are they? There is the Detention Hospital only. The city paid $10,000 towards the erection of the morgue building. The building fund was paid to carpenters, plumbers, and repairers at the county institutions that ought to be paid out of the appropriations for salaries for those institutions."

A Scandalous State of Affairs.

"It is a scandalous fact," said a Commissioner, "that many of the so-called storekeepers and weighmasters employed at the county institutions were formerly employed by the contractors who furnished goods. They of course stood in with the contractors. The fellow Weisenburg, whom we discharged the other day for passing bad meat on us, was formerly employed by the butcher. He was imposed on us by a groggery keeper who has an unaccountable influence over one of the Commissioners. This fellow Cella is an Italian from the Stock-Yards of rather sinister appearance. Since his arrest many stories have reached us about him. But we have others just as bad. The board as a whole has been grossly deceived. But we are only getting at the initial facts. We may have some more in a few days."

Frank Walker, attorney of the County Board, after consultation with Commissioners Stauber and Lieb, said yesterday: "My honest judgment is that the amount of the theft will reach $10,000. It may be more. It has been systematic and shameless."

Commissioner Green said: "The coal contract is only a small part of the stealing. We ought to have found out long ago that there had been wholesale plunder. Why, think of it. We bought hundreds of bushels of potatoes every week at $1 and $1.25 per bushel, and we used only fifty bushels. The other fifty were bogus bushels. Else we were cheated."

Cella Released on Bail.

John A. Cella was before Judge Brentano for a preliminary hearing yesterday morning. He asked a continuance and was given until Monday, Oct. 26. Bond was fixed at $5,000, and Antonia A. Cella, the young man's father, and D. C. Reggio, a saloonkeeper, became sureties.

The county, represented by Attorney Walker, was equally desirous of continuance. "I understand," said Mr. Walker, "that the accounts may show a shortage of $10,000 or $12,000, but we can't fix the amount until the investigation has been completed."

The warrant for Cella's arrest charges malfeasance in office, but Mr. Walker said the complaint would likely be changed to embezzlement. The hearing before Judge Brentano will be preliminary in its nature, and at worst can end for Cella in commitment to the grand jury. The proceeding is one that, naturally comes before a Justice of the Peace, but when Commissioners Nelson, Green, and Stauber reached the city after their investigation Saturday Judge Brentano was the only magistrate who could be found.

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

WAS NOT DIFFICULT TO GET A DRINK.

Ministers Charge the Baltimore Police with Making the Sunday Law Obnoxious.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—While all the small cigar stores, candy stores, confectionery stores and bakeries were closed by the police yesterday half a dozen big saloons in the center of the city had their side doors open and were selling whisky and cigars. These places have a hotel license. Patrons are required to register at a desk near the bar. They write any ficticious name they please, are then shown to a room, and can there have cigars and liquors served to them at the regular prices. These establishments, it is charged, are under the protection of the police. At a meeting of the Presbyterian ministers today it was declared that the police were doing their utmost to kill the Sunday law. A war was being made on bootblacks, while the true intent of the law was not carried out. A man was arrested for sweeping off the steps of the Presbyterian Mission School, while certain saloons were permitted to be open.

TO GET NEAR THE FAIR.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD ASKS THE COUNCIL FOR A RIGHT OF WAY.

It Desires to Connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Tracks—An Ordinance for a Cross-Town Street-Car Line on Twenty-second Street—The Torrence Terminal Scheme Favored—Aldermen Do a Great Deal of Business Though They Have a Tame Session.

While the meeting of the Council was exceedingly tame last evening considerable business was transacted. There were a few unimportant measures that called forth efforts at eloquence, but the meeting for the most part was devoid of discussion.

Ald. Sexton presided. Ald. Noble introduced an ordinance granting permission to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company to construct and maintain in connection with its tracks now maintained on Eighty-ninth street a double track extension of its South Chicago branch from the west line of the right of way of its main line at a point south of Eighty-ninth street to a connection with said track in Eighty-ninth street at a point west of Hilisdale avenue, with the right to cross all intersecting streets, alleys, and highways; also to complete and operate a "Y" connection between the tracks of its Washington Heights branch and the tracks of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad by constructing a double track from a point on its Washington Heights branch at or near Page street to a convenient point connecting with the tracks of the last-named company, with the right to cross all intervening streets. The ordinance further proposed to connect with the World's Fair grounds over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks now in existence and proposed to be built. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

For a Cross-Town Line.

Ald. Dorman introduced an ordinance for a cross-town line known as the West and South Side railway. It provides for the construction of a street railway from Portland avenue to Crawford avenue on Twenty-second street, and on Lawndale avenue from Twenty-second to Thirty-fifth street. The franchise asked is for twenty years, and it is prescribed that the road be conducted in a way satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works. The power is defined as animal, cable, electric, compressed air, or motor.

The company agrees to keep sixteen feet of the street in repair where double track is used and to remove its tracks and replace the street when its rights expire. All damage to abutting property-owners is to be paid by the company. The company also agrees to pay a license of $50 for each car, and after 1895 as a tax on each mile of track such sum as shall be uniformly levied on all other companies operating street railways in the city, the payment of such per mile tax to commence in 1896. Sec. 9 compels the heating of street-cars from November to March, and requires that a sufficient number of cars shall be run at all times to accommodate the public. The company indemnifies the city from all damages against the city arising from the granting of the ordinance and executes a bond of $10,000 conditioned to faithfully carry out the ordinance. The ordinance stipulates that it shall be subject to general ordinances of the city now in force or which hereafter may be passed. The company is given the right to connect its tracks with those of the Chicago City railway company at or near Grove street, but has no right to construct any track east of the Chicago River without the consent in writing of the South Side company. The right is given to operate over tracks not owned by it on such conditions as may be agreed upon by lease or otherwise not in conflict with general ordinances of the city and conditioned that the rate of fare over its own lines or the lines over which it may operate by lease shall not exceed 5 cents for any distance within the present or fuuure city limits. Work shall be commenced as early in the spring of 1892 as circumstances will permit, and five miles of road must be completed before December of next year or all rights are forfeited.

It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South and West.

An Old Fight Revived.

Ald. Kenny introduced an order providing that the Commissioner of Public Works report by what authority the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad company is occupying Stewart avenue between Thirty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; also what proposition the company has made relative to the construction of viaducts. This is the revival of an old fight between the company and certain Town of Lake property-owners.

An order was passed directing the Western Indiana railroad company to stop all passenger trains at Sixteenth street.

The Commissioner of Public Works was directed to compel the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad company and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago to sufficiently light their tracks at street intersections along Stewart avenue between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets.

Ald. Burke presented the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South in favor of the Torrence Terminal ordinance with an amendment providing that it should make $100,000 deposit as a guarantee of good faith. Several of the Aldermen have expressed themselves as opposed to this deposit because the line is to be built on the company's right of way.

Ald. O'Brien introduced a series of resolutions expressive of sorrow at the death of ex-Ald. William Tracy and that the Council attend the funeral in a body. Ald. Cullerton, O'Brien, and Burke were appointed a special committee to take charge of the funeral arrangements.

A communication was read from Thomas F. Judge, Secretary of the Drainage Board, presenting a communication and a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a copy of the communication from the President of the Drainage Board shall be transmitted to the Common Council and Mayor of the City of Chicago and a copy thereof to the Board of Canal Commissioners, with the request of each of said bodies to appoint a committee of conference with the board to consider the subject matter of said communication, or that such bodies will take such other action in the premises as shall to them seem proper.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Louis O'Neill, Commissioner of Buildings, presented the following communication:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago—Gentlemen: In reply to the order passed by your honorable body Oct. 5, asking by what authority and condition permits are issued for the erection of buildings to exceed seven stories in height, I desire to say that Sec. 1,577, Class C, Muncipal Code, provides for the construction of buildings of more than 100 feet in height. No building of seven stories in height will reach the point of 100 feet, and as the above named section does not prescribe how much higher than 100 feet a building may be erected I do no not see my way clear to refuse permits for buildings over the seven-story limit.

As to the conditions upon which permits are issued, plans of all buildings to be erected must be submitted and are examined with great care before the permit is issued.

I would suggest to your honorable body that an ordinance be passed restricting the height of buildings to eight stories, as I consider the high buildings already constructed and in process of construction detrimental to the business interests of the city.

This communication was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

Other Ordinances Introduced.

Ald. Conway presented a petition from property-owners on Milwaukee avenue, between Irving Park boulevard and Lawrence avenue, praying that a franchise be granted to the West Chicago Street railroad company to build a double-track street railroad.

Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich reported an ordinance providing for the construction of a wooden trestle highway bridge thirty feet in width over the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River at Lawndale avenue. It was referred to the Finance committee.

Ald. Gahan introduced an ordinance providing that authority be granted to the Illinois Steel company to lay down, maintain, etc., a single metal pipe not more than eight inches in diameter for the purpose of conveying oil from a point in the switching yards of the company at the intersection of the Stock-Yards slip and Laurel street under the right of way of the Chicago and Indiana railway company, across the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, and under Thirty-fifth street to the works of the company, at Thirty-fourth street and Archer avenue. It was referred to the Committee on Gas, Oils, and Electric Light.

Ald. Hoyne introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to light five electric lights in Lane Park in Lake View. The lights have been heretofore lighted by private subscription. Ald. Cullerton said that the lighting fund was already short $200,000. Ald. Haynes held that the money would not come from the gas fund. It was defeated.

Ald. Haynes also introduced an order directing the Committee of Public Works to report an ordinance repealing the ordinance relating to the building of stores outside of the fire limits. It was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

Ald. McAbee introduced an amendment to Sec. 1,666 of the Municipal Code, relating to the city printing, by striking out the words "The Mayor and the Chairman of the Finance committee" and inserting in place the words "The whole Committee of the City Council on Printing." It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Kent introduced an order directing the Corporation Counsel in the matter of the condemnation proceedings for extending Robey street across the right of way of the Chicago and Northwestern railway to pay into court the amount of compensation fixed by the judgment and take steps to secure possession of the property and have the street opened. It was referred to the Finance committee. An order was passed directing the Corporation Counsel to stay all proceedings in the paving of Twelfth street from Michigan to Indiana avenue.

World's Fair Police Station.

The Finance committee reported an ordinance for a police station on Grace avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, just east of the Illinois Central tracks and two blocks from the entrance to Jackson Park, the lot to be bought and the station erected by the World's Columbian Exposition company, the cost thereof to be deducted from the amount to be repaid to the city when the money raised from the sale of the $5,000,000 Fair bonds is paid back to the city. Ald. Dvorak thought there should be some limit fixed to the amount that might be spent, and Ald. Goldzier questioned whether the bond ordinance would allow of any other than a cash settlement. He moved that the report be deferred and published, but no second was received in time to prevent the Chair from putting the original motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried.

The Council concurred in the report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds that the Baltimore and Ohio company have ninety days in which to remove its building on the Lake-Front. This was not reported with the other agreements a week ago because it had been sent away to be signed by the President of the company.

A communication from the Grocers' and Butchers' Association urging that immediate action be taken on the ordinance to increase the license of peddlers was referred to the Committee on Markets.

An effort was made to get a reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance opening St. Clair street passed, but it failed.

The Committees on Buildings and on Fire and Water submitted reports which were deferred for publication, and the Committee on Judiciary reported back Ald. Penny's ordinance for the prohibition of pool-selling, which was also deferred for publication. The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported several matters, all of which were deferred or placed on file, except the ordinances for the repeal of the ordinances for the paving of Wabash avenue from Twenty-second to Thirty-fifth street and from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-fifth street with asphalt, which were passed.

Andrew Maloney is a sewer contractor with a grudge, it is claimed, against Controller May. In a petition to the Council he stated that he had finished a contract of sewerbuilding, the contract price for which was $14,553, and received eight vouchers. The assessment was to have been paid Sept. 1, but when he took the final estimate to the Controller the latter told him the assessment had been staid, and refused to pay the money. The petitioner could find no record in the Council proceedings of the stay of the assessment, and asked the Council to investigate the matter so that he could get his pay. Referred to the Finance committee.

In the omnibus ordinance from the Department of Public Works ordinances were passed for widening Butler street thirty-three feet between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, and widening Fifty-sixth street between Halsted and Wallace streets sixteen feet on each side, to make it forty-eight feet wide.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

TWO SISTERS SUDDENLY BECOME INSANE.

Unfortunate Condition of the Daughters of a Syracuse Manufacturer.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The unusual experience of two young women becoming insane within a few hours in one family has just occurred in the household of Edward Clark, a wealthy manufacturer living in Elbridge, a suburb of this city. Mr. Clark has two pretty and accomplished daughters, both graduates from Syracuse University. Lillie, the eldest, lost her reason while at the dinner table Saturday evening, and within a short time Maggie also showed signs of dementia. Both escaped to the lawn and there became clasped in each other's arms. It took three strong men to separate them. They became very violent and had to be restrained. Dr. J. W. Warren was called and administered strong narcotics, but it was three hours before the medicine had any effect. The only reason that can be ascribed for the girls' loss of reason is that there have been signs of insanity on their mother's side and it may be hereditary. There has been little improvement in their condition for two days and it is believed that they will have to be taken to an asylum. The sad affliction was kept quiet until today.

Charged with Two Murders.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—Frank Varney, a Hungarian, wanted in Roscoe, N. Y., for the murder of two friends, was arrested here today. He is in jail awaiting instructions from the Roscoe authorities. It is alleged that Varney entered the room of his friends while they were sleeping, for the purpose of robbery. They awoke and he plunged a knife into them. He escaped and had not been heard from until today.

Will Talk of Sanitary Measures.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—The American Public Health Association will hold its annual convention here tomorrow. The association's membership includes physicians and scientists in all parts of the North American continent. Preparations have been made for the entertainment of 600 delegates, many of whom have already arrived.

DR. PATTON'S ORTHODOXY

TWO PRINCETON GRADUATES FURNISH SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

They Are Both Clergymen and Both Contradict the Celebrated Heretic Hunter's Statements—The Rev. Mr. Smith Made the Report of the Address Relative to Repentance After Death and Held the Proofs—His Interview with the College President on the Subject.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Since Dr. Briggs' inaugural address there has been nothing in a theological way that has stirred the controversialists so much as the reproduction of Dr. Patton's sanctification views of 1887. By this time 5,200 Presbyterian clergymen have read Dr. Patton's expressions probably with surprise and consternation. Judging from the tone of the discussion that has already sprung up if any other Presbyterian had uttered Dr. Patton's reported views he would be in danger of investigation. Dr. Patton's orthodoxy is not likely to be officially questioned, but what he said at Princeton in 1887 is to be used by the defense in the Briggs trial, and it will be a formidable weapon. It may acquit the "heretic." If it does not it can easily be used to show the majority in the undesirable light of expelling one man and retaining another holding the same opinions. This is supposing Dr. Patton to have been correctly reported. He says he was not. The Rev. Mr. McQueen, who was the stenographer, positively attests the correctness of his notes. The Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith, who took the address in longhand, corroborates Mr. McQueen. Both say they are ready to make oath to their statements. Mr. Smith, who is now pastor of a prosperous Congregational Church in Cambridge, Mass., came to New York today and gave out the following account of the address and his connection with it.

"The Philadelphian Society at Princeton published a periodical called the *Philadelphian Magazine*, of which I was the senior editor in 1887. We published in every issue the address of some professor before the society. After Dr. Patton's remarks Dr. Duffield came to me and said:

Rather Broad Views.

"'Those views of Dr. Patton were very broad. You had better not print them without showing him the proofs.' Accordingly, when the report had been written out and set up I took the proofs to Dr. Patton, with a request to be allowed to print the address. He had no reason to be surprised at the request. He knew well what the custom had been. Nevertheless he exhibited annoyance and excitement and said: 'O, no; you must not print that. It would injure the church. I was speaking as Dr. Patton and not as a Princeton professor. I can't allow you to print a word of it.'

"I notice that Dr. Patton says in his interview that he objected to the publication on the ground that the address lacked literary form. He said nothing of that kind in my hearing. The only objections he mentioned to me were the possible injury to the church, and the fact that he was about to write an article on the same subject for a New York magazine. Of course I promised not to print the address if he wished it suppressed, but without my knowledge one of the other editors of the magazine inserted a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Patton's address had been held over for another issue. Thereupon Dr. Patton called me before him and took me severely to task for the paragraph. 'Now,' he said, 'the public will be expecting the address to be printed, and I would not have it printed for any consideration. It would injure the church.' I kept my proofs. I believe they were the only evidence in existence. It was I who sent them to the *Evangelist*. I had no personal feeling against Dr. Patton, but it seemed to me outrageous that he should be forcing the prosecution of Dr. Briggs for views which he himself had publicly avowed. I thought it was time for the truth to be known.

The Doctrine of Future Probation.

"As THE TRIBUNE said Saturday, the first paragraph in the quotations which it gave from the address expresses the doctrine of future probation pure and simple. I see that Dr. Patton says he was defining the doctrine of purgatory, and not his belief in it. He says that a colon should be inserted before the first sentence in the paragraph. Then it will appear that the paragraph you quote is only an explanation of what has gone before. If Dr. Patton's orthodoxy has got to where it hangs by a colon it must be frail. Examination of the address will show that the foregoing sentence and the first sentence of the quotation cannot well be connected by a colon or anything else.

"There may have been persons in the audience that night who got the impression that Dr. Patton now tries to give, but I never heard of them. The address was freely commented upon among the students. All whom I heard speak of it had exactly the idea that Mr. McQueen and I had—namely: that Dr. Patton had clearly given in his adherence to the doctrine of sanctification after death—the same doctrine for which Dr. Briggs is now to be tried. There is no doubt that if Dr. Briggs is heretical then Dr. Patton is heretical also. That is not all. If I or any other student in Princeton had, upon examination, professed other views given in that address we would not have been allowed to be graduated. He says:

Nothing Is Jeopardized.

"'I am pretty sure that there is no doctrine that is put in jeopardy by the simple affirmation of this belief in future probation.' That is a direct contradiction of the theology taught at Princeton. At the end of his address he says: 'Those who hear the gospel in this world will not have another chance hereafter; those who do not hear it or have no opportunity here will have some chance in the future. Our own confession of faith, which some think very straitlaced, does hold out that hope, although it does say that the heathen cannot be saved by framing their lives according to the light of nature.'

"That is also a square contradiction of the Princetonian system. For either expression any other man would be tried for heresy. I understand that the address is to be used as evidence for the defense in the Briggs trial. I am willing to go upon the stand and swear to the absolute correctness of the stenographic report which THE TRIBUNE has printed."

Dr. Briggs' friends regard Mr. Smith's production of the report at this juncture as the most valuable assistance they have yet received. Dr. Patton was seen at Princeton today, but he declined to make any further remarks on the controversy.

Wishes Pay for the Disgrace.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The $100,000 damage suit for malicious prosecution of James J. Ring against the Armour-Cudahy Packing company and the Guarantee Company of North America was begun in Judge Withrow's court today. Mr. Ring was the St. Louis agent for the Armour-Cudahy Packing company of Chicago and was charged with embezzlement by the company. The petition sets forth that the amount with which Mr. Ring was charged with misappropriating was $4,378. The warrant was issued Jan. 6, 1891, and Mr. Ring was arrested, but the case was dismissed in the Court of Criminal Correction on the preliminary hearing March 4.

Hog Cholera in Central Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Farmers in several localities in Central Illinois are greatly alarmed at the prevalence of hog cholera. For several months the much-dreaded disease has given the farmers in this region but little concern, but it is now raging to an alarming extent. In the last ten days over 300 hogs have died in the vicinity of Minonk. Around Mackinaw they are dying in large droves, and at Wapella a large number have recently died. Many of the hogs were fattened and ready for market.

BULLETIN
—OF—
TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

OCT. 20, 1891.

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9 Good Showing by Iowa Banks.
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10 Queer Suit Against Chicago Dentists.

PRESIDENT DIAZ AT A BULL FIGHT.

Mexicans Revive Their National Sport for the Benefit of Flood Sufferers.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 19.—The revival of bull fighting in the City of Mexico yesterday was in the name of charity. A committee of ladies of this capital, with Mrs. Diaz, the wife of the President, at their head, organized the show for the benefit of the sufferers from the floods in Spain. It was one of the greatest spectacles of the Mexican national sports ever witnessed on the North American continent. The time set was 2:30 in the afternoon. It is estimated that 12,000 persons were present. Two military bands were present and four companies of infantry served to insure good order. Nine bulls of celebrated breed were killed amid the bravos of the spectators. The animals had been trained for the occasion, and many of the matadors had narrow escapes. President Diaz and party left the ring during the killing of the eighth bull. The panderillos that had been stuck into the bulls were after the fight sold by peddlers at extravagant prices. The amount received for admission fees was $25,000.

SMITH'S DEATH CAUSED BY FRIGHT.

It Was Not Hanging by the Omaha Mob That Killed Him.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—George Smith, the colored fiend, who is generally supposed to have been strangled to death by a mob, died from fright. At least that is what the Assistant Coroner, Dr. Allison, declared under oath today, and on the strength of it County Attorney Mahoney asked for a continuance of the preliminary examination of the alleged lynchers so that he could amend the information to suit this phase of the situation. The case was continued until Friday. Dr. Allison made the post-mortem examination of Smith's body, and, while there were sixteen wounds and bruises on the head and his back was broken in three places, the doctor testified that the contracted condition of the heart and the appearances indicated that death resulted from some great mental emotion, and he was satisfied that Smith died of fright.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

FATE OF THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Fielden's and Schwab's Cases to Be Heard Before the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Probably the fate of Anarchists Fielden and Schwab will be settled by the holidays. The Supreme Court today advanced their cases for hearing the first week in December. They are to come immediately after the New York electrocution cases, which are set for the first Monday in December. By that time Chief Justice Fuller will be on the bench again, and the court will not consist of an even number of members. So in case of a disagreement there will be no possibility of a tie. Gen. B. F. Butler and Moses Salomon will make the arguments for Fielden and Schwab, and the State of Illinois will be represented by Attorney-General Hunt.

STOLE $100,000 FROM A CHICAGO HOUSE.

A Detective Searching for Charles Ackerman in New Jersey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 19.—A Chicago detective was here today looking for Charles Ackerman, whom he charges with stealing about $100,000 from a Chicago publishing house. He tried to find a picture of Ackerman, whose family used to live here. Alexander ACKERMAN, his father, now lives in Florida, and his brother holds a responsible position in the United States navy. Charles Ackerman married a Brooklyn woman and left her. Besides the charge of this large theft in Chicago other charges have been made against him in the past.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

Chilean Authorities Will Give a Safe Conduct to Political Refugees.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 19.—It is officially stated that the government will issue a safe conduct to those persons who have taken refuge in the American and Spanish Legations. The government has recognized the right of asylum in a letter to Mr. Egan, the United States Minister. The Spanish Minister is acting in conjunction with Mr. Egan.

Fraudulently-Branded Cigars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—It became known today that a seizure of 50,000 fraudulently-stamped cigars was made Friday at the auction-room of Davis, Haber & Co. of this city. The cigars were branded as coming from the factory of Goldarzenza & Entuse, St. Augustine, Fla.; but when the revenue officials wired that firm reply was returned that the cigars had not been made at the factory, and that 20,000,000 of fraudulent cigars bearing the firm's brand had been disposed of by unknown persons in and around San Francisco. Investigation showed that the cigars seized Friday had been consigned to Davis, Haber & Co. by a New York firm, and that many of them had been made by Chinese manufacturers in this city and had been sent East, whence they were reshipped.

Arrested for Stealing Records.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Andrew J. Littlejohn, one of Tacoma's most prominent business men and property-holders; James T. Elder, a brickmason, and William Jameson, a land cruiser of Olympia, are accused and indicted by the grand jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for stealing public records from the Land Department of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Littlejohn was arrested this morning by United States Marshal Brown, but Jameson and Elder are still at large.

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

Accident to the City of Duluth.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The City of Duluth arrived today from Whitefish Point, where its stanchions and bulwarks were badly damaged by drifting into the dock yesterday. It is undergoing repairs here. No other accidents are reported. About sixty boats are below the Peck wreck and twenty above. They are passed as rapidly as possible, but others constantly arrive to keep up the large numbers.

LAST EDITION.

HE COMES BACK AT BOIES.

Dr. Rhea of Marshalltown Writes the Governor a Letter.

IOWA'S UNLUCKY EXECUTIVE

He Stirs Up a Methodist Clergyman to His Great Sorrow.

FACTS IN THE WINEBRENNER CASE

Editor Webster Substantiates the Statements in the Epistle.

MORE GRIEF IN STORE FOR THE CANDIDATE

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Rhea is pastor of the Methodist church at Marshalltown, and is one of the leading ministers of that denomination in the State. He came to Iowa from Arkansas, and is a Democrat in national politics, but is a strong temperance man. When Gov. Boies spoke at Marshalltown last week he held in his hand a petition for the pardon of a Marshalltown saloonkeeper of the name of Winebrenner, and said that he had released Winebrenner from jail principally on account of the influence of the Rev. Dr. Rhea's name. The Governor made this showing for the purpose of trying to offset the strictures of the Methodist conferences on his frequent exercise of executive clemency in the case of convicted liquor sellers. Dr. Rhea was not at his home when the Governor made this reference to him. He returned a day or two after and Saturday issued the following open letter:

To His Excellency, Gov. Boies—Dear Sir: I address you in the interests of truth and candor. You held up a petition to your Marshalltown audience of only a few hundred citizens, instead of 5,000 as reported by your friends, and said you had been influenced more by my name than any other to pardon Mr. Winebrenner, in whose beh

WILL TEST THE RULING.

WOMEN WILL MAKE AN EFFORT TO REGISTER AT VARIOUS PRECINCTS.

It Is Not Thought They Will Be Allowed to Do So to Any Extent—A Tilt at the Election Board's Meeting—What the Fair Sex Is Preparing to Do—Candidates Before the Board of Scrutiny—Efforts of the Republicans in Securing a Full Registration.

Women will test Lawyer Boyle's rulings today, though it is thought they will not be allowed to register to any considerable extent. This is not the fault of Capt. John J. Healy, the Republican Election Commissioner. Capt. Healy at the meeting of the Election Commissioners Saturday expressed himself strongly in favor of the registration of women, and he offered a resolution which was intended to permit them to do so. Before the resolution was submitted a motion to adjourn was carried. When Capt. Healy turned up at the Election Commissioners' office yesterday morning he was surprised to find the clerks sending out the following notice with his signature attached:

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.
To Judges and Clerks of Election.
REGISTRATION OF WOMEN.

Only such women as have received a certificate of naturalization from some court of record in this State prior to Jan. 1, 1870, are entitled to register.

Capt. Healy certainly does not believe in this interpretation of the law. He believes that women ought to be registered today and ought to be permitted to vote two weeks from today. That was the intention of the Legislature, he thinks, and he believes that a mere board cannot usurp judicial functions. "It cannot overturn a statute," he said, "and I solemnly protest against my name being attached to any such document as this notice. It is not fair to me to do it and it does not express my opinion. Until the Supreme Court declares otherwise I will declare that women have the right to vote if they register. And now, to put this question to the test, I move that all women having the qualification of age, residence, and citizenship required of males in Art. 7 of the Constitution be allowed to vote."

"This resolution and not that notice expresses my views. I tried to make myself understood last Saturday evening but Mr. English would not understand me. He ought to understand me now."

Mr. English suggested that Mr. Healy make his amendment refer to "qualified voters."

Mr. Healy said the amendment was foolish.

Luke Coyne moved that Attorney Boyle's opinions with the instructions based on them be recommended. No one seconded that motion.

Mrs. Ahrens, who was present, arose and addressing the board expressed the hope that some definite and decisive action be taken. Judge Scales had held out the hope that such a promise would be fulfilled. The women had waited patiently till the eve of the election. She hoped they would not be disappointed at this juncture.

Mrs. Ahrens' words had no effect whatsoever on Mr. English.

Capt. Healy said he hoped the women would not be disappointed, and looked at Luke Coyne. The two Democratic Commissioners were against the women, and after a time a motion to adjourn was carried.

Women Will Register Today.

Mrs. Ahrens and F. M. Packard said after the adjournment: "Women will offer themselves for registration tomorrow. Their votes will be accepted in many precincts." Mr. Packard added: "The judges of election are not bound to accept the instructions of the Election Commissioners. I suppose there will be a clash of authority in some places. But I am persuaded the women have the right side of this question."

Mrs. Ahrens also gave Mr. English a bit of her mind. She explained to him her views of the law, and he did not succeed in impressing her with his own.

Catharine Waugh McCulloch will appear at her polling-precinct this morning to assert the rights of women.

She has received several responses to her call for women naturalized before 1870, but those who called are not eligible under the law. The Constitution provides that in the case of the County Superintendent of Schools the law may provide the manner and place of election, a privilege which is not accorded the Legislature in any other case. Frank McCulloch believes that the Legislature had no right to grant suffrage to women for any other office. While he hoped to make a test case, he considered it doubtful that there were any women eligible under the legislative act.

Jane A. McKinney, President of the Cook County Suffrage Association, and Mary A. Ahrens, Chairman of the Executive Committee, have issued a call to women voters, in which they are requested to be registered, regardless of the instructions of the Election Commissioners, in order that their rights may be established in a court of justice. Women will be at the headquarters of the association in the Sherman House today to give counsel and instructions to those who desire.

ARGUING BEFORE JUDGE SCALES.

Candidates and Their Representatives at a Meeting of the Board of Scrutiny.

Half the lawyer and candidate politicians of Chicago crowded into Judge Scales' room at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to listen to what was expected to be a prolonged wrangle between certain candidates for office and the members of the Board of Scrutiny, Judge Scales, Judge Longenecker, and Henry Wulff. The board met first in County Clerk Wulff's room, but concluded to adjourn to Judge Scales' room. They had first a consultation in Judge Scales' private office, and among those present were Clarence Knight, representing Mr. Toolen; Judge Woods and Harvey B. Hurd, representing Mr. O. W. Guthrie; E. R. Bliss, representing the Republicans; Adolph Kraus, representing Mr. Cooley; Mr. Burgess, representing himself; Mr. Harris, W. C. Pomeroy, Lawrence M. Ennis, Robert Cowdrey, Austin O. Sexton, County Attorney Frank Walker, and a host of others. Judge Scales, who presided, on taking his seat, said that he and his colleagues were not ready then. He stated that they had had no time for conference, and adjournment was taken until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The board decided that all objections must be filed before Friday morning, and that at that time announcement would be made of the order in which the objections would be considered.

Judge Scales, in opening the meeting of the board, invited a discussion by the legal talent present of the method of procedure which the board should adopt.

W. T. Burgess and his counsel, George M. Harris, announced to the board that they were ready to be heard. "You may not be able to hear these other objectors," said Mr. Burgess to Judge Scales, "but we are ready, and it may not be necessary to hear the others after our case has been disposed of, and it will thus effect a saving of time."

Mr. Burgess then presented the board with his brief, giving the arguments supporting his objections to the entire nominations for Sanitary Trustees. The objections are:

1. The law does not empower the County Clerk to call such election.

2. The said "Sanitary District of Chicago" is a municipal corporation, the election of officers for which is not within the intent or meaning of said act.

3. There is no provision in the act creating said district for filling of vacancies in the office of trustees other than at the general election every five years.

4. The boundaries of said district do not coincide with the boundaries of election districts for county elections, so that the voting for trustees can be confined to those entitled to vote for them.

5. There has been no nomination by any convention of delegates, caucus, or meeting representing a political party held in and for said "Sanitary District of Chicago," nor any nomination papers by voters of said district made as required by Secs. 4 and 5 of said act and so said nominations are irregular and void.

6. The cumulative system of voting as applied to any other than to members of the House of Assembly is unconstitutional, and no voter can cast more than one vote for a candidate for trustee.

Ossian Guthrie filed his brief yesterday with the County Clerk in answer to the objections made against his candidacy for Drainage Trustee. His answer is that he has secured the requisite 2 per cent vote and has filed his nominating petition as required by law, that he is entitled to have his name printed on the official ballot. The other objectors were unusually quiet yesterday. Mr. Knight, however, said he was ready to go on immediately with the presentation of his case in favor of Mr. Toolen. Judge Scales and Mr. Longenecker intimated that they did not care to go behind the returns. "We are not going to hold a convention on this count," said Judge Scales. The regular party nominees, we take it, will be good enough for the party men."

Mr. Knight was about to interrupt. But he did not get a chance. "I don't want him to go behind the returns," said Mr. Knight. "We will stand on them. Mr. Toolen was fairly nominated."

Judge Scales was in a hurry and cut further discussion short by adjourning till Friday morning.

GOOD WORK OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Efforts to Secure a Full Registration—Lodging-House Inmates Scarce.

The Republicans have done splendid work during the last few days in order to secure a full registration.

In the first place they had 250,000 cards printed calling attention to the facts that:

(1) This day, Tuesday, Oct. 20, is registration day.
(2) It is the only registration day this year.
(3) A failure to register this year insures jury service.
(4) The polls will be open at 8 o'clock a. m. and close at 9 p. m.

These cards have been scattered broadcast. Nearly every citizen received one card. Some received two cards.

There can be no excuse for persons entitled to register and who do not register today.

It should be borne in mind also that those who will be entitled to vote before Nov. 3, though not of age now and though not full-fledged citizens, can be registered today.

There is every reason to believe, therefore, that there will be a large registration. Failure to vote now does not protect one from jury service. In fact, it will insure jury service.

There will be some curiosity, too, as to whether or not any women will register today. That will bring out the idle and the curious.

A larger registration than usual, therefore, is expected.

A smaller registration is looked for in the tough wards. The lodging-house bums, the roustabouts, the stowaways, etc., will not turn up in such numbers as usual. Their police protectors will not be so numerous around the polls.

At 6 o'clock last evening nearly all the poll-books had been taken from the Election Commissioners' office. Inclosed in each set of poll-books was a circular in reference to the non-registration of women, which also contained the following instruction:

Registration of Men.—No certificates of removal required. The fact that a voter is registered in the precinct from which he has removed shall not prevent him from being registered in the precinct into which he has removed; provided he is otherwise entitled to be registered therein; and it is the duty of the judges to question every applicant for registration as to whether he is registered in any other precinct, and to make a note of the fact of such registration in the column headed "Remarks."

Tomorrow and Thursday will be the most important days of election work, when the clerks of election will make the scrutiny of the poll-lists in their respective precincts. On the manner in which this work is done depends Republican success this fall. If it is well done there can hardly be a doubt about Republican success.

AGAINST THE CUMULATIVE SYSTEM.

Objections Filed by Attorney D. W. Wood for a Number of Voters.

The following objection to the cumulative system of voting was filed yesterday by Attorney D. W. Wood for a number of voters: "In the matter of printing and distributing the official ballot the voters of the Sanitary District represented by the names on the paper attached object and protest against the printing on the official ballot the figures '1½ votes'—first, because it is a fraud upon the rights of the voter; second, because the printing of '1½ votes' upon the official ticket is not authorized by the Election law; third, because the voter has no choice in expressing his intention for the candidate of his views; fourth, because the printing of '1½ votes' on the official ballot is illegal and makes the ballot a fraudulent ballot so far as depriving the voter of expressing his intention." In an appended grant of powers of attorney to D. J. Woods appear the following signatures: "J. H. Williams, J. W. S. Hirsch, A. F. Harmist, W. W. Clemens, C. A. Snow, O. Yager, George S. Wada, and L. M. Willis."

SPEECHES FOR THE LABOR TICKET.

A Mass-Meeting in Kensington—Some of the Speeches.

The People's Trade and Labor party had a mass-meeting last night in Kensington. The great hall was crowded. J. G. Ogden, presided. In an address James S. O'Connell said: "The Democratic party did nothing for the working-people. The Republican party did but little better. Unless the wageworkers make a stand they always will be the adjuncts of the old parties. We have nothing to expect of them. Let us cut loose and work for ourselves. The Labor ticket is composed of good men, men worthy of your suffrage. Let them have your votes and if elected they will give you a service worthy of your support."

Robert Nelson told of his record as a County Commissioner and said: "The main work of a Commissioner is to care for the poor, the insane, and the other unfortunates of the county. Vote for men who have made a study of their conditions and are in sympathy with the poor people of the city."

PATRIOTIC WOMEN AND THE BALLOT.

An Enthusiastic Meeting at the Sherman—Carriages for the Fair Sex.

The Sherman House club-room was crowded last night with members of the Loyal Women of American Liberty. Mrs. Struble presided. The women decided to go to the polls today to register. They provided themselves with blanks to fill out in duplicate. They will hand one to the judges of election. The duplicate will be filed with the Central Committee of the Women's Society at the Sherman House, and if they are refused registration they will bring suit against those so refusing, basing the action on the duplicate slips. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Boyle, the attorney of the Election Commissioners, as well as Commissioners English and Coyne, and commending Commissioner Healy for his stand on behalf of the women. It was decided to hold an indignation meeting of the women of Cook County at the First M. E. Church Thursday night. Today the women will have carriages in the Twelfth, Fourth, Twenty-eighth, Thirteenth, and Thirty-third Wards to use in conveying their friends to the polls.

EVANSTON WOMEN DETERMINED.

Urged to Make an Effort to Register Today—What Miss Willard Will Do.

A meeting was held in Union Hall, Evanston, by the citizens of that place, to receive instruction on the Australian system of voting and to discuss the question of the registration of the women of the town. Addresses were made by Miss Helen Hunt Hood, State Secretary of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, who was one of the three women who presented the question of woman's suffrage before the State Legislature last February. Both speakers urged the women present, and the women outnumbered the men, to go to the place of registration today and make an effort to register, no matter even if refused. Miss Frances E. Willard and her mother will be among those who will attack the election clerks in their den. An arrangement has been made by which all women who wish to make the attempt at registering may have chaperons, so that as little embarrassment as possible will attend the registration. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Singleton, and no word was uttered during the discussions about candidates or parties.

Mrs. Ahrens in Austin.

An audience composed chiefly of women well known in Austin society circles filled the Congregational church in that place last night to listen to an address by Mrs. Ahrens. Her subject was "Woman Suffrage and the New Balloting System." Her advocacy of women's rights in regard to voting at the coming election was well received and will be acted upon.

Shehan's Case Continued.

The case of Dennis Shehan, indicted for breaking open the ballot-box in the Twentieth Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward during the last city election, was called before Judge Horton yesterday and continued until Oct. 21.

Robbed a California Stage.

REDDING, Cal., Oct. 19.—The Redding and Weaverville stage was stopped by a masked highwayman this evening when about a mile and a half from Redding. The man, armed with a double-barrel shotgun, demanded the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box. There were four passengers on board, but they were not molested. As soon as he got the box the robber told the driver to drive on and give his regards to the dear people of Redding. Under Sheriff Ross organized a posse and have started in pursuit of the robber. The loss is small.

BRAVES AT THE BANQUET.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE IROQUOIS CLUB CELEBRATED.

An Informal Affair Prepared with Great Lavishness—Wonderful Decorations of the Democracy Wigwam—Experts in the Decorative and Gastronomic Arts Make a Fine Display—Indian Relics in Profusion—What the Guests Had to Eat and Drink—Some of Those Present.

The Iroquois club never does anything by halves. When it sets out to give a grand banquet with distinguished speakers from abroad to respond to the toasts it secures the most eminent exponents of Democracy in the country. It gathers a great company together, serves a superb dinner, and closes with the finest oratorical dessert. When the club wishes to give an entertainment of a less set character it is also equal to the occasion. Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of the club's existence.

Each recurring anniversary of the Iroquois club has been looked forward to by the members and such guests as were favored with invitations to such a memorable occasion. There invariably has been a banquet at which some orator of national reputation was heard. Among the best-remembered occasions are those at which William F. Vilas, Frank Hurd, W. C. P. Breckinridge, John G. Carlisle, and Thomas A. Hendricks have spoken.

This year's departure from the usual practice was decided upon. The occasion was to be fittingly observed, but the observance should be of a less formal character. Instead of a hotel their own club-

THE THREE IROQUOIS BRAVES.

rooms were decided to be the most appropriate place for keeping the anniversary. There must be a banquet, certainly, but it should be less of a set occasion. No distinguished guests from abroad should be invited to deliver formal orations. The speaking, it there were any, should be spontaneous. A banquet without set toasts and responses would hardly be the thing, so it was determined to provide a cold collation.

For the banquet-room the billiard-room was used. The tables, properly covered, were warranted by the manufacturers to be capable of sustaining any weight of good things that could be piled upon them. The decorations of the improvised dining-room were attended to by President Adlai T. Ewing and the House committee, Messrs. Charles S. Crain, Allan R. Streeter, and John Addison. To Mr. Wadhams is due a suggestion for the appropriate decoration of the interior of this room which the President and committee readily adopted. It provided a surprise for the members at which they did not cease to express their satisfaction.

Great Gathering of Guests.

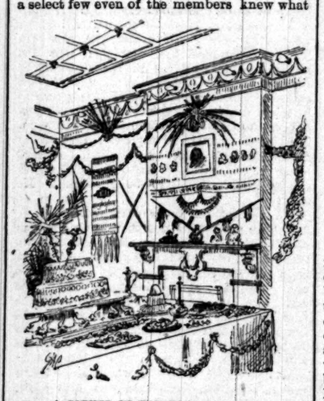
The capacity of the spacious club-rooms was taxed to the utmost. A great number of invited guests of the city and from abroad came to do honor to the occasion.

No expense was spared in decorating the rooms. Flags and flowers abounded in the reading and reception rooms. Over the desk at the office were several flags tastefully arranged beneath a spread eagle of gold. In the reception-room over the mantel-piece was a bank of flowers, white and red carnations, La France and Catherine Mermet roses. In the center was beautifully worked in white the inscription: "1881—Iroquois Club—1891."

The balcony in front of the club-rooms was covered with canvas and converted temporarily into a conservatory filled with palms and tropical plants. In the decoration of the rooms 1,000 American Beauty roses were used. The tasteful arrangement of flags and flowers was due to Gallagher.

Guests began to arrive at 8 o'clock. The reception-room contained, besides the decorations spoken of, two other objects in the center of the room designed to make them forget that a banquet was coming. They were two huge punch-bowls, each containing, in addition to what a punch-bowl ought to contain, huge cubes of ice frozen around bunches of fruit. The device was much admired. In the next room a group gathered around Charley Dee and some other good voices, who could not keep from expressing their appreciation of the joy of the occasion in song and chorus.

If the appearance of the other rooms was cheerful that of the dining-room with its decorations was a revelation to the guests. Only a select few even of the members knew what



A CORNER IN THE BANQUET HALL.

it was to contain beyond something good to eat. The iron doors to the room had been barred and double-locked to all. At 10 o'clock the doors were unbarred and the guests bidden to enter. At the door each was handed a menu card by a live Indian dressed in red, with fur trimmings. The Indian spoke Italian and several other languages fluently. The interior was a fitting place to receive the braves. The eyes of the late Sitting Bull would have turned green with envy at the sight.

Decorations of the Dining-Room.

The walls were covered with skins from every State of the Union in which Indians have lived. Articles of Indian workmanship, wonderful Navajo blankets, buckskin suits curiously worked with beads, tobacco pouches of buckskin, Indians in buckskin suits, with war paint and feathers, everything that would adorn a mammoth wigwam was present. Over a mantel, resting on a blanket as a background, were relics of the Custer battlefield. They included the stone war club which the widow of Rain-in-the-Face used to brandish, Sioux chief's necklace of bears' teeth, a calumet, arrows, and the like.

The ferocious Indian in war paint and buckskin, with long black hair, in the northwest corner of the room was pointed out to the braves as Edward T. Noonan Jr. The warrior with a white plume and a bow in his hand in the northeast corner was intended for the counterfeit of H. P. Wadhams. In a corner at the farther end of the room stood a striking group of three chieftains in their war paint. There was a background of skins and blankets. The central figure stood in the door of a tepee of skins. The war paint served only feebly to disguise the winning smile of Chief Larry McGann of the Second Congressional District. Chief McGann's countenance had the ruddy glow of health. In his left hand he held the long bow ready for use if need be. He was attired in buckskin, with bead decorations, and carried a tomahawk in his belt. The right hand, extended as in friendly greeting, together with the smile, somewhat detracted from his warlike appearance.

Other Braves Who Were There.

On Chief McGann's right stood in dignified pose, with folded arms, wrapped in a white cloak, no other than Chief Walter C. Newberry. White feathers adorned his head and flowing gray locks. The ring in his nose showed that the Sachem was not superior to considerations of personal vanity. At the left of Chief McGann was Chief Durborow of the West Side, in whose aspect eagerness for the war dance seemed to be struggling with a desire to smoke the peaceful calumet. His painted face wore a smile like unto that of McGann. He wore feathers on his head and carried a long spear. All of the likenesses were at once recognized.

Among other objects of interest was a Sioux headdress decorated with twelve scalp locks and the horns of a mountain sheep. A portrait of Red Jacket, the celebrated chief of the Iroquois tribe, rested against a Navajo blanket. On the south wall was a splendid specimen of buffalo skin with the horns preserved; one of the largest skins ever seen in these days.

A curious specimen of shirt worn by an Indian dude was much admired. The body of the garment was of many colored calico and the bosom and shoulder-pieces were covered with beads exquisitely worked in. There also was the white robe of the medicine man, Wadhams, who concocts all the medicine for the braves. A bowl made of grass so closely woven that it will hold water hung on one of the walls. Powhattan's club, with a gnarled butt that would kill an ox with one blow, hung near by.

Other braves not forgotten were W. S. Forrest, whose character was said to be typified by the skin which once sheltered a cross fox. A rare silver fox skin was thought to be emblematic of "Whig" Ewing, called the silver-tongued.

A few whoops that showed some vocal cultivation accompanied the march in Indian file of the Iroquois and the other tribes of the Five Nations upon the banquet room. The table decorations were a marvel, and were all the work of the club's chef. The set pieces on the tables were the perfection of culinary architecture. On the first table was a huge fish the like of which in color never swam the sea. The set piece of this table was a terraced pyramid constructed apparently of jelly, but really of boned turkey, the terraces being supported by golden Tritons with another triton at the summit.

The second table was ornamented with a similar pyramid surmounted with a gold eagle. The other three tables contained baskets of fruit made of jelly and other edibles. Everything on the tables was edible save a big music box on the center table. The last table bore a huge boar's head with the placard "McKinley and his bill," and below a sheet of lead with the words carved upon it:

"This is the tin of Ohio and the product of our min(d)e."

Sugar cottages and Eiffel towers were among the other set pieces.

Other Attractive Decorations.

Near the front windows of the banquet-room were two solid blocks of ice. One was frozen around a basket of grapes and pears. The other contained, besides fruit, a row of incandescent lamps, which presented a brilliant and novel appearance.

As the guests came to look at these blocks of ice they beheld a sight that had up to that time escaped notice. It was no less than the honored President of the club, Adlai T. Ewing, in his war paint and feathers. He had been placed in a pavilion extending out upon the street from a window. Chief Ewing stood in the door of his wigwam with the dignity for which he is noted, but in solemn silence.

The menu card was as follows:

Oysters, à la Crapotine.
Darnie of salmon, à la Montpelier.
Pain de Volaille, sur Sucle.
Boned turkey, en Bellevue.
Paté of prairie chicken, aux truffles.
Boar's head, with Aspic jelly.
Partridge, à la gastronome. Game salad.
Lobster salad. Chicken sandwiches.
Nougat pyramid, en fantaisie. Caviar toast.
Croquembouche of fruit.
Roquefort. Brie.
Coffee. Cigars.
Sherries—Amontillado, Imperial.
Champagne—Iroquis Club Special.
Punches—Swedish Sanspareil, Chateau Loudenna.
Lemonade.
Creme de menthe.

Some of the Guests.

Among those present were:

L. Tree,	H. A. Knott,	L. E. Cooley,
W. S. Bogle,	A. A. Goodrich,	G. F. Stone,
A. J. Cole,	S. Zeisler,	W. T. Baker,
A. McDonald Jr.,	Walter Froby,	Charles Aplington,
A. B. Schubert,	D. P. Cameron,	E. R. Cox,
G. W. Cass,	G. E. Dawson,	W. F. Monroe,
Thos. M. Stewart,	Thos. F. Keeley,	E. J. Quinlan,
Jas. J. Casey,	W. R. Walleck,	G. W. Lyon,
R. F. Bergh,	R. L. Henry,	J. B. Hall,
J. W. S. Ludden,	T. E. Busey,	F. Nelson,
W. F. Quick,	T. B. Farson,	W. P. Tuttle,
S. E. Morse,	C. S. Winslow,	A. H. Wolf,
J. A. Miller,	F. Mayer,	H. Kaspelle,
M. D. Flavin,	R. D. McArthur,	H. G. Gorin,
H. A. Pierce,	F. D. Kettelle,	R. M. Stewart,
A. W. Meldrum,	A. L. Bonnique,	A. K. Ellis,
A. J. Toolen,	A. S. Bradley Jr.,	J. Addison,
H. M. Avers,	C. J. Adams,	A. M. Barnhart,
H. V. Bennett,	W. H. Barnum,	H. P. Boyle,
J. S. Cooper,	L. C. Bonney,	D. C. Cregier,
W. G. Cummins,	Charles S. Crain,	A. T. Ewing,
W. G. Ewing,	G. J. Brine,	O. S. Favor,
E. Foreman,	A. C. Durborow,	S. Garland,
A. F. Gilmore,	M. F. Gallagher,	C. F. Gunther,
A. C. Heimoltz,	S. S. Gregory,	J. E. Hazard,
W. S. Forrest,	A. Kraus,	T. M. Hoyne,
T. R. Hudd,	H. S. Heth,	J. Hutchinson,
C. Kern,	J. J. Lynch,	J. Guerin,
G. B. Kidder,	L. Adams,	H. C. King,
B. Loewenthal,	J. A. King,	E. M. Luce,
M. Mackey,	J. Heming,	J. T. Miller,
J. P. Mahony,	J. B. Mann,	D. W. Mitchell,
R. W. Morrison,	J. A. Miner,	D. L. Morrill,
W. H. Murdock,	T. T. Morford,	P. McGrath,
W. C. Newberry,	L. E. McGann,	E. S. Noonan,
W. J. Pride,	W. C. Niblock,	E. J. Queeney,
J. H. Quick,	C. Pride,	A. A. Vinson,
J. C. Richberg,	N. G. Randall,	J. W. Richards,
T. S. Robinson,	W. J. Richardson,	A. F. Seeberger,
H. L. Reizens,	W. W. Somes,	G. A. Tangth,
W. G. Sheridan,	A. J. Eddy,	B. J. Smith,
A. D. Smith,	F. Smith,	E. J. Stokes,
A. G. Story,	I. N. Stiles,	E. C. Sullivan,
H. F. Wadhams,	D. L. Streeter,	C. R. Walleck,
S. H. Woodbury,	F. W. Walker,	D. Corkery,
W. J. English,	J. M. Fletcher,	J. H. Marks,
J. McNamara,	W. J. Onahan,	S. M. Knox,
W. B. Wirt,	M. Stuckoff,	F. H. Gloss,
J. Sherwood,	Owen Scott,	G. A. Tangth,
S. R. Clarke,	F. G. Kammerer,	F. J. Jirka,
F. Lawler,	J. J. Ryan,	C. Catlin,
R. L. Allen,	W. W. Somes,	G. H. Hartz,
G. C. Gill,	J. Brennen,	A. Orendorf,
E. L. Merritt,	W. H. Gregg,	J. D. Waterman,
J. H. Plain,	J. L. O'Donnell,	T. M. Thornton,
A. Welch.		

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

THEY WANT BARDSLEY'S TESTIMONY.

Philadelphia's Ex-City Treasurer's Presence Desired by the Investigating Commitee.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—The Senate reconvened this afternoon for the purpose of continuing the investigation into the charges brought by Gov. Pattison against State Treasurer Boyer and Auditor-General McCamant of certain irregularities in the conduct of their offices. A resolution was offered that the case against Boyer be heard first, as his mother was very sick and he was desirous to be at her bedside. This action was determined upon. Magistrates of Philadelphia who were also charged with irregularities in the Governor's message were present, as were also Mayor Stuart, District-Attorney Graham, and Chairman Van Osten of the City Council's Investigating committee of Philadelphia. The three latter had brought with them all the evidence that has been gathered during the different investigations in Philadelphia. A resolution requesting the Attorney-General to take all necessary proceedings to bring here ex-City Treasurer Bardsley of Philadelphia and all other witnesses was adopted. The Attorney-General then began the presentation of the case against Boyer.

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

THE COURT WOULD NOT ORDER THE SALE.

Judge Angelotti Dismisses the Petition of the Donohue Estate Creditors.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Oct. 19.—Judge Angelotti today delivered a decision in the case of the First National Bank of San Francisco and other creditors against the executors of the estate of the late J. M. Donohue, capitalist. The creditors asked that the executors be ordered to sell sufficient property of the estate to pay the claims allowed by the court over a year ago. It was shown that the bulk of the estate consisted of stock in San Francisco and the North Pacific railway to the amount of $2,000,000, and the court, in its opinion, stated that if enough of the other property belonging to the estate could not be sold to pay the debt it was the duty of the executors to sell the stock. The court, however, had no jurisdiction to order the sale of any specific property, except after petition in the form required by probate law and after order to show cause had been duly published or served. Such not having been done in this case the court dismissed the petition without prejudice to the institution of new proceedings on the part of the creditors.

PERILS OF LA CHAMPAGNE

WITH UPPER WORKS BROKEN AND BATTERED IT REACHES PORT.

Heavy Weather All the Way Across—Great Waves Break Over the Decks—The Edam Believed to Be Safe—The Adams Express Company Sues Mr. Hoey for Over $700,000—He Resigns His Office—General New York News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The forward promenade deck rails and those on the upper bridge of the French steamer La Champagne were broken and twisted and the starboard side of the bridge itself was wrecked when the vessel reached this port late from Havre today. Second Officer Bouche was suffering with severe bruises and two of the crew were in the ship's hospital. One of the sailors had his ribs broken and another was suffering with an injured spine. It was all the result of a big wave which struck the steamship at half-past 2 o'clock last Tuesday morning. La Champagne left Havre at 2 p. m. Oct. 10, and had just passed the Scilly Islands when it plunged into a succession of westerly gales, which buffeted the ship until after passing the banks of Newfoundland. It ran far south of the usual course, but caught the gales just the same.

The engines were running at reduced speed Tuesday morning. All the passengers were kept below, every door was closed, hatches battened tight, and extra precautions taken for the safety of the vessel. It was making good weather when an enormous billow washed over the decks. Second Officer Bouche, who stood on the bridge, was knocked down and severely bruised. The great volume of water smashed the starboard bridge planking and two sailors on the spar deck below were thrown against the steel deck-house with terrific force. They were carried to the ship's hospital. Next day another wave struck the ship, but little damage resulted. None of the passengers were injured. La Champagne kept steadily on its course despite the gales until it reached Sandy Hook at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

It brought 188 saloon, seventy-eight second cabin, and 628 steerage passengers. The saloon passengers included the Baron Blanc, Mme. Brentano, John H. Davis, the Baron and Baroness Hardenhickey, Dr. John Robert, Edward J. Smith, M. R. Vignes and Mme. Vignes, M. de la Capelle, and M. C. S. Weston and Mme. Weston.

William H. Van den Toorn, General Manager of the Netherlands American line in this port, received a cable from the Edam's London agent today confirming the dispatch of that vessel's disablement. According to the message the entire propeller, boss and all, dropped off. This, he said, was fortunate, as the vessel would steer better than if a broken screw was hanging to the shaft.

The Cunarder Servia, which reached port from Queenstown, was swept by gale after gale, but came through without damage.

The steamer Rhetia from Hamburg reports that Oct. 15 in latitude 48° 39', longitude 38°, it passed a steamer showing a signal of three bails, indicating the loss of the propeller. The Rhetia could not approach the other on account of the tremendous sea and could not make out the name, but said that the disabled ship looked like a Rotterdam steamer. It was probably the Edam.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 19.—The steamer British Princess, Capt. Wreath, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, which arrived here today, reported having passed the steamer Scythia and bark Watt from Boston Oct. 10 for Liverpool. The Scythia had in tow the Dutch steamer Edam, before reported as being badly disabled, having lost her propeller. The Scythia was making for Queenstown.

MR. HOEY'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

He Formally Quits the Adams Express Company—A Heavy Suit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The following letter of resignation from John Hoey was received from Messrs. Root and Clark, his counsel, tonight. The letter was sent Oct. 16, 1891:

To the Adams Express company and Clarence A. Seward, Esq., Secretary of the Adams Express company—Sirs: After more than forty years of faithful service to the Adams Express company I have been removed from office as President by a majority of the Board of Managers, and I am informed that large claims are about to be made against me in behalf of the company, based upon several alleged transactions. I have been grossly misrepresented as to these transactions, and I am prepared to maintain and shall maintain at the proper time and in the proper way the entire propriety and fairness of my conduct in regard to all of them. I invite a judicial determination of any claims which may be asserted against me in behalf of the company. If the proper tribunals shall say that I owe anything to the Adams Express I shall most cheerfully pay it. I find myself in the meantime placed in a position of antagonism to a majority of the board and to the official management of the company. It is manifest under these circumstances and during such a controversy I cannot properly take part in the deliberations of the board and I herewith tender my resignation of the office of manager. Very respectfully, JOHN HOEY.

A bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court in Trenton, N. J., today by the new President of the Adams Express company against John Hoey of Long Branch. It demands an accounting by Hoey for about $750,000 taken by him which belongs to the Adams Express company. It is set forth that nearly all or part of this amount was spent to furnish, build, and equip the property known as Hollywood. The property is in the name of Mrs. Hoey, but the company claims that it was built with its money. There is a mortgage of $100,000 which was executed by Josephine Hoey to the Guarantee Trust company of Philadelphia. It was paid off by a check of the Adams Express company. This is alleged to be a breach of trust on the part of Hoey while President of the company. The corporation asks the court to establish by decree how far the Adams Express company is entitled to follow the money taken by Hoey and put into Hollywood and asks for a lien on the property.

Deputy Sheriff Stevens served upon John Hoey, the deposed President of the Adams Express company, at Delmonico's today the summons in the suit brought by the company to recover about $700,000 which was misappropriated by him in the consummation of the purchase of the New England express companies for the Adams company.

Two mortgages and one lease were filed today in the Monmouth County Clerk's office at Freehold, N. J. They were executed by John Hoey. These documents cover all Mr. Hoey's property in Long Branch. The lease is to Frederick C. Hoey, John S. Hoey's younger son.

IT CUT OFF THE PRESS SERVICE.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. Seeking Trouble with Other Corporations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph company have not been on good terms for some time. A little after 6 o'clock tonight the telegraph company cut off the three leased wires on which the greater part of the Associated Press news has been received. No notice had been given of the intention to stop the service. For a short time the Press Association was left in the lurch. General Manager William Henry Smith hurried over to the Postal Telegraph office. There he arranged to have the matter usually carried by the leased wires carried by the Postal lines. The matter usually carried over the Western Union general lines went through as usual. The law forbids a telegraph company to refuse business offered for its general wires, no matter how badly it may desire to do so.

Of the three leased wires one carried the heavy Western business and two went to the South. On the Western wire were the offices at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. On the Southern wire were Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, and all the larger cities in that part of the country. These wires led directly into the Associated Press office at Fulton street and Broadway. From 9 o'clock in the morning when they opened until 2 o'clock the next morning they carried about 75,000 words. The employés of both offices declared that they knew nothing about the cause of the trouble. The uncontradicted story was that the difficulty grew out of a new arrangement which the Associated Press was about to make with the Bell Telephone company.

The telephone company owns excellent copper wires between all the principal cities of the United States. Not having much use for them itself it is willing to lease them for use as telegraph lines. They not only afford better circuits at lower rates than the Western Union lines, but the company offers certain advantages to its lessors in the way of free telephone service. The Associated Press, it is said, made a contract for the telephone wires beginning Nov. 1. The contract with the Western Union expired today. The telegraph company has been anxious to renew it for a year. The Associated Press has held off for an arrangement from day to day until Nov. 1. Gen. Eckert is said to have discovered today why the Associated Press did not want a year's contract. He immediately ordered the leased wires to be shut off. The Associated Press expects to make the necessary arrangements with the Postal company tomorrow to handle its matter without delay over its general wires. After Nov. 1 Mr. Smith thinks he will have better leased wire service than ever. In the meantime there will be a pretty row brewing between the Western Union and the Bell Telephone company.

STOCKS DULL ALMOST TO STAGNATION.

Commercial Cable at Its Highest Point—Effect of the Hoey Incident.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Stocks were dull to the verge of absolute stagnation today. Prices are unchanged or a fraction lower. New York Central, Canada Southern, and Commercial Cable were exceptionally buoyant and scored net advances in the face of a sagging market. Commercial sold at 126½, the highest price yet touched. Odd lots of Adams Express company sold as low as 134, as against 147 before the Hoey incident was made public. The street was flooded with typewritten anonymous memoranda sent through the mails and asserting that a daily newspaper was preparing to show that the property was worthless. Preposterous as it may appear, this sort of thing had some effect on the stock, as similar anonymous notes attacking other properties were circulated recently.

National Linseed Oil declined 2¾, to 19, on the report that the quarterly dividends of ¼ per cent will be suspended, as the company needs all its earnings to extend the business. One month ago the stock was selling at 30. Pullman Palace-Car stock also declined 2 and Edison General Electric 1½. Manhattan, despite the judicial decision in favor of the company, sold down 1¼, Union Pacific fell off 1½, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred 1. Aside from these the declines do not exceed a fraction.

Western Union and Pacific Mail are each ¼ lower, the former having been affected by the rumors of an opposition telegraph company and the latter by the official statement that an issue of bonds has been authorized. While $5,000,000 is said to be authorized it is understood that only $3,000,000 will be issued to begin with, and the proceeds of this will be used to build new steamships of sufficient speed to rank in the first and second classes under the law recently passed by Congress, and thus enable the company to compete for a portion of the postal subsidy in these classes.

Bonds were dull and slightly changed as to prices. Over $2,000,000 gold arrived from Europe and sterling exchange was reduced, but the market was apathetic in everything. The traders were chilled to begin with by the lower range of prices sent from London this morning. Reading in particular opened a full point lower and subsequently recovered the decline only to sell off a fraction again toward the close. It was exclusively

LIVERYMEN UP IN ARMS.

THEY DENOUNCE A CARRIAGE-DEALER FOR STARTING A STABLE.

Threats of a Boycott by Their Association Freely Made—The Cabinetmakers' Strike Declared Off—The Story of a Gift That Brought a $35,000 Legacy—Chicago Club Committee Empowered to Act in Reference to the Purchase of the Art Institute—Other Local News.

Chicago liverymen, or some of them, are on the warpath. A dealer in carriages, they say, has violated business ethics by starting up a stable to compete with his customers, to whom he has sold numerous carriages, and the customers are proceeding to make a row about it. William Seymour, Western agent for the Crittenden Carriage Manufactory at New Haven, Conn., is the dealer, and his proposed new stable is on North State street, between Elm and Cedar streets.

This stable, which is in process of construction, it is claimed is to be one of the largest and best equipped in the city, and this is another reason why liverymen are indignant. North Side dealers in carriage-rides by the hour are the most wrathful of all.

Mr. John Huber, whose stable is at No. 291 North State street, and who will be antagonized by the new stable, said last evening: "Seymour has sold carriages to almost every stable on the North Side, and now he proposes to hurt their business by starting up a stable of his own. His scheme is to sell every carriage he can in a certain district, then start up a stable of his own with the Crittenden carriages, run it for a few days, and then sell it. He has done this all over the city, and when he has once got somebody to buy his new stable he squeezes them for interest, so as to get the stable back again. The Liverymen's Association, which takes in nearly all the liverymen in the city and suburbs, is going to hold a special meeting to consider his case and issue a circular asking all members to refuse to buy from him."

J. M. Henry, manager of the Union Livery company, No. 335 North Clark street, said: "Mr. Seymour as a salesman is a pleasant man, but it is natural for us to object to his plan of starting up stables in competition with his best customers."

C. O. Herz, Secretary of the Liverymen's Association, said: "I have heard nothing of the move, either to call a meeting or get up a circular boycotting Mr. Seymour. I have heard that there is some feeling against him because he is starting up a new livery, but it seems to me that there is plenty of room for all of us and that such a movement will have little effect upon him. I have never had any dealings with him, and have never bought any of his carriages, but I know nim to be a pushing business-man who will do just what he starts out to do, no matter if there are a hundred circulars out against him. As far as the Liverymen's Association is concerned, there is no association comprising the whole of the city. We have a nominal association here on the North Side, but it has not held a meeting since last Febrnary to my knowledge. There is little likelihood of its being called together for this or any other business."

CABINETMAKERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Concessions by the Larger Firms Bring the Fight to a Close.

The cabinetmakers' strike was declared off last evening, the larger dealers granting the demands of the men. For the last four months the men have been out. The smaller manufacturers gave the men what they asked—shorter hours and better pay—soon after the strike was declared, but the larger firms refused to grant any concessions.

The trouble was started by Braunschweig, President of the New York cabinetmakers' organization, who came here for the purpose of stirring up the Chicago workmen. The large employers here combined to fight the 700 strikers, but they could not fill their places.

Last night, at the meeting of the cabinetmakers, word was received from nearly all the larger employers that the union's conditions would be accepted, so the strike was declared at an end in all shops except those of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, A. H. Andrews & Co., and Carsley & East. These firms still hold out.

HER THOUGHTFULNESS BORE FRUIT.

Why Annie H. Hoffman Received a $35,000 Legacy.

Annie H. Hoffman of No. 383 West Harrison street has been in Chicago since last April working as a dressmaker. She came here from Burlingfon, Ia., where she lived with her mother and sisters. A year ago she made a necktie case and sent it to her grandfather, Ignatz Hoffman, a man 82 years old, living in Prussia, and whom Miss Hoffman had never seen.

It was a simple little gift and she thought no more of it, but evidently the old gentleman across the ocean appreciated it and bore pleasant remembrances of the granddaughter in America who thought enough of him to send him a birthday present.

A few weeks ago Mr. Hoffman died, leaving quite a comfortable little fortune. Instead of dividing the money among his numerous relatives he left the $35,000 to the donor of the necktie case, and Miss Hoffman received word of her good fortune a day or two ago. It will be necessary for Miss Hoffman to go to Prussia to obtain her legacy.

REFERRED IT TO A COMMITTEE.

Action Taken Regarding the Chicago Club's Proposed Purchase.

The Special committee of the Chicago club appointed to examine into and report upon the plan to purchase the Art Institute Building submitted its report to a meeting of club members last night. This report, the substance of which was given in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, declared in favor of the plan, providing the amount necessary for the purchase of the building, the cost of repairs, and of furniture could be secured.

For the purchase of the building $425,000 will be needed, and the cost of necessary alterations and furnishing is put at $85,000 and $30,000 respectively, a total of $540,000. The members of the committee reported a plan for the raising of the required amount, which included the issuance of $450,000 in bonds.

After a full discussion of the report the matter was referred to the Executive committee with full power to act. This committee is expected to meet tomorrow night. Joel D. Harvey, Charles D. Lathrop, Henry B. Stone, George A. Armour, Charles J. Barnes, George R. T. Ward, Charles W. Deering, Edward E. Ayres, and Gurdon G. Moore are the members of the Executive committee.

MANGLED BY A CABLE TRAIN.

Fate of a Man Who Jumped in Front of a Grip-Car—Other Accidents.

An unknown man was instantly killed by a cable train at Desplaines and Madison streets last evening. While two trains were passing each other he stepped off the rear platform of the one going east. The approaching grip-car struck him, and although it was stopped immediately the man was dead when picked up. The car had to be backed in order to extricate his body. The body was taken to Klaner's Milwaukee avenue morgue, but could not be identified. In the man's pocket was a memorandum-book containing data of boat shipments to Buffalo and other points, while on the fly-leaf was the name Chatlan Hart. The book also contained a list of the members of Pearl Council, No. 513, Royal Arcanum, of Cleveland, O. On the man's right arm were the initials "A. A.," while on his left was the name Dina Nina. In the list of members of the Cleveland council of the Royal Arcanum contained in the book were the names of two men whose initials were the same as those on the dead man's arm. They were Alfred A. Abbott, No. 27 Davis court, and Austin Adams, No. 25 Racine street, Cleveland. The dead man was apparently 37 years old, with dark hair and mustache, and wore black clothes and a dark flannel shirt. From his dress he seemed to be a laboring man. Gripman Abe Jensen and Conductor John Norwood were arrested pending the inquest.

August Linzer, 32 years old and a laborer, had his skull fractured by a New Albany train at Eighty-second street yesterday morning. He was removed to the County Hospital.

While Fred Ribble of No. 168 Twenty-eighth place was working on a swinging scaffold in front of No. 786 West Lake street the rope supporting the platform on which he stood broke, precipitating him to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet. His leg was broken and his back seriously injured. Fred Gable also fell but escaped with a few slight bruises.

Emil Ford, a teamster 17 years old, and two companions of the same age disregarded a flagman's signals and attempted to cross the St. Paul tracks at Bloomingdale road and Robey street in front of a freight train. The result was a collision in which the horse was killed and the vehicle demolished. The three boys were thrown a distance of thirty feet, but escaped with a few slight bruises.

Fred B. Mathews of No. 65 Humboldt street alighted from a cable car at Clinton and Washington streets yesterday morning and was struck in the face by the shaft of a vehicle going in the opposite direction. His nose was badly cut and he was taken to the County Hospital.

A wagon containing James Johnson of No. 290 South May street and an Italian named Domineck Rosso was struck by a Chicago and Northwestern train at Twelfth street last night. Johnson escaped injury, but Rosso was cut about the head and shoulders. He was removed to the County Hospital and Johnson was locked up.

WHAT THE CITY MINISTERS DID.

Five Thousand Dollars for German Baptists—Presbyterian Officers.

The regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers was held yesterday. The Rev. J. W. Weddell presided. The Committee on Foreign Population recommended that $5,000 be raised for the assistance of the First German Church. A motion that the amount be raised by contributions of $1 from each member of the various churches was adopted. The Rev. Drs. Haigh, Parker, and Lawrence spoke of the good being done by the German Baptist church, and the Rev. Dr. Meier, the pastor, told of the necessity for furthering the work among the 300,000 Germans in the city. Among others present were the Rev. Drs. Mallory, Conley, Gow, Wolfenden, Anderson, and Wyatt.

The following officers for the ensuing six months were elected at the meeting of the Presbyterian ministers at Farwell Hall: President, the Rev. W. S. Davis of the Central Park Church; Secretary, the Rev. E. Middleton of Austin. The committee for assuring weekly topics will consist of the Secretary, the Rev. M. H. Jackson of Grace Church, and the Rev. George A. Fielder of Humboldt Park. The Rev. W. S. Scarrett of Morgan Park will read a paper next Monday morning on "Progressive Theology." The subject is one of especial interest to Presbyterians in view of the present controversy over Dr. Briggs.

The Rev. Mr. Pierson, a London divine, addressed the Congregational ministers on the work of the English missionary societies. He predicted that the English-speaking people eventually would convert all the world to Christianity.

"Church Unity" was the topic of discussion at the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday. The Rev. J. D. Leek read the essay. His idea was that the efficiency of the church was infinitely weakened by sectarianism. He favored church union journals and general church cooperation. Dr. G. S. Young and others were of quite the opposite opinion. The Rev. D. Young of Sheffield, England, and the Rev. Mr. Cook, Secretary of the London Mission Society, addressed the society.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

USE OF TOBACCO BY CLERGYMEN.

How Chicago Divines Regard the Utterance of Sir Morell McKenzie.

In a communication to a London paper Sir Morell McKenzie, in answer to the question, "Should clergymen smoke?" expresses the opinion that they are the best judges whether smoking is inconsistent with their cloth, and that the only thing that concerns the public is the kind of tobacco the clericals use.

Several clergymen were yesterday asked how they regarded the views of the eminent surgeon, and while most of them disliked the manner in which he expressed himself, there were many who saw nothing special to censure in his statement. They said:

The Rev. O. E. Murray—The use of tobacco is an unclean habit, a wasteful extravagance, injurious to health, and makes a man generally irritable, and offensive in odor to others. Beyond that I do not see that the habit has any moral bearing for the public or the church, but I consider the use of tobacco by ministers as reprehensible. It is not permitted by the rules of his church.

The Rev. Clinton Locke—I have never used tobacco and dislike it extremely, but I believe a clergyman has as much right to use it as any one else. They must be the judges whether it interferes with their work, and no worthy reason can be offered against their use of it. Some of the most religious and devoted men I have ever known used tobacco.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol—I regard the use of tobacco as pernicious as well as disgusting, and I cannot picture without being disgusted a minister engaged in moral work among his people while his breath and clothes were tainted with the unhealthy odor of the weed.

Dr. Evans—Pam glad of the fact that the use of tobacco in any form is forbidden by the tenets of my religion. For a pastor to use the weed and set such an example for Sunday-school children and young men I consider most reprehensible and awful. One of the most disgusting of sights is to see youths puffing away at vile cigars and cigarettes, and how could a clergyman reprove if he himself was addicted to the use of the weed?

NEWSPAPER MEN AT A BANQUET.

An Informal Dinner at Kinsley's—Association Matters Discussed.

Yesterday evening at Kinsley's James W. Scott, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, tendered an informal dinner to the members of the Executive committee of that organization, the members of the special committee of that association under whose charge the typesetting-machine contest has been conducted, the members of the Daily Newspaper Association of Chicago, and a number of other newspaper men. An informal business talk upon general newspaper and association matters followed discussion of the menu. The following sat down: E. H. Woods, Boston *Herald*; L. L. Morgan, New Haven *Register*; W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn *Times*; C. W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic*; Lewis Baker, St. Paul *Globe*; J. A. Butler, Buffalo *News*; M. A. McRae, Cincinnati *Post*; William Penn Nixon and H. H. Kohlsaat, *Inter-Ocean*; H. J. Huiskamp, *Times*; John R. Wilson, *Evening Journal*; Victor F. Lawson, *News*; Clinton Collier, *Evening Post*; S. G. Sea, *Herald*; T. J. Keenan Jr., Pittsburg *Press*; Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*; W. J. Richards, Indianapolis *News*; Marshall Halstead, Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*; M. P. Handy, Promoter-General of the World's Fair; Allison Forman, New York *Journalist*; J. B. Carrington, New Haven *Journal and Courier*; F. Willis Rice, *Daily National Hotel Reporter*; G. M. Brennan, John R. Walsh.

IN A SHOCKING SANITARY CONDITION.

What an Inspection of the Criminal Court Building and County Jail Shows.

From a sanitary standpoint the Criminal Court Building and County Jail are little less than pest-houses. The system of heating and ventilating is bad. There is a large fan in the basement at the Criminal Court building, and by means of numerous flues the air is thrown into this building and the County Jail, but the air thus circulated comes from the basement of these buildings, where numerous manholes and settlings render the atmosphere anything but pure.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE was shown through the buildings by County Physician H. L. Noble, who explained the system in vogue. Dr. Noble believed some action should be taken at once to remedy the evil, and that the improvement could be made at a comparatively small expense to the county by means of pipes finding outlets in the street. By means of the apparatus in use the air is thrown into the rooms and only tends to increase the unwholesome atmosphere of the buildings. An attempt was made to reverse the fan and exhaust the air. The machine was not constructed for such a purpose and the attempt resulted in failure. Generally the fan is not used, but the flues all open into the basements of the respective buildings and the foul air finds an outlet in the various rooms and apartments.

In the jail every effort is made to purify the air, and, while there is no perceptible odor, the atmosphere might be considerably improved. Danger also menaces the jail and its denizens from the arrangement of the heating apparatus. In the southern section of the basement are located the laundry and drying rooms. These are directly beneath the offices and library, and the ceilings are pine. Yesterday there was but a small head of steam on, yet the offices were intensely warm, due to the arrangement of the pipes, which are laid close to the basement ceiling. In the library the papers in the bookcases were hot, and with a strong steam pressure on Clerk Price might well be alarmed for the safety of the building. He considered the south wing a "fire trap" and the only remedy to tear it down and build anew. Judge Horton is making a thorough investigation, and when completed will report the result to the County Board.

HARRY, THE WINDOW SMASHER.

Gets Even with Uncle Sam for the Letter That Never Came.

A tall young man, with a determined look in his face, walked briskly up to one of the windows of the ladies' delivery of the post-office yesterday afternoon, and, drawing a huge revolver, grabbed the muzzle and smashed the weapon against the large plate glass window through which letters are passed. The young fellow having smashed the window to bits started swiftly away, but he was caught by United States Marshal F. B. Hitchcock, who cnanced to be passing.

This was the sequel to several exciting episodes of a similar character that have occurred within the last two weeks. The window smasher is Harry L. Stevenson, living at the Irvine Hotel on Van Buren street. He had haunted the Postoffice every day for weeks and was mad because he did not get a letter with money in it from an uncle in Davenport, Ia. He declared that the Postoffice clerks were holding his mail back and threatened them with cold lead pellets.

When Stevenson was caught a big rock and the revolver were found in his pockets. He was taken before Commissioner Hoyne and held in $500 bail on a charge of malicious mischief. It is thought the young man is insane. He is a printer. The window broken yesterday was the third that has been shattered in two weeks, and it is believed Stevenson broke them all.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

UNREQUITED LOVE CAUSES SUICIDE.

The Story of Mary Jennings' Life and Death.

The story of Mary Jennings, who took her own life by means of morphine, proves a pathetic one. She reached Chicago Oct. 17, 1890, a year previous to her death. It was first said she killed herself because she was unable to secure employment. This was denied. It was then said despondency growing out of the jealous love of P. J. Hughes, a barber of No. 111 Austin avenue, caused her action.

"Mary was engaged to Hughes," said a friend. "They had been children together in the same village. She heard he loved another. He drank considerably and they quarreled often. Last Monday night they had a few words and she gave him back a diamond ring he had given her. She had heard he intended to marry Sarah Carney."

Kate Jennings, a sister of the dead girl, left last night with the remains for Carrollton, Ill. She had the letter Mary left. It requested that Hughes "attend the funeral and remain at the grave until the last spadeful had been thrown in and then kneel and pray." Hughes called after her death, but declined to attend the funeral.

Hughes, when seen last night, said: "We were not engaged. I intended to marry her, but never told her of my intentions. I think she was in love with me. I was engaged to marry Miss Carney two weeks from to-morrow."

MIHALKA AND THE OVERCOAT.

The "Baron" Has the Garment Taken from His Back by an Irate Tailor.

Mihalka, the Hungarian wine swindler, figured in a little comedy that was enacted in a Fifth avenue tailor-shop a few days ago. As a result the seller of doctored wines will appear in court today minus a fine overcoat.

A short time ago Mihalka went into W. S. McLean's shop at No. 110 Fifth avenue and asked to have a fine overcoat made. None of the goods in the store suited him, so the proprietor had to secure samples from New York. He made a $65 overcoat and gave it to Mihalka. The "Baron" promised to send his check around in "a day or so."

A week ago yesterday Mr. McLean read Mihalka's record in THE TRIBUNE. He sent a man after the "Baron" at once, with instructions to bring $65 or Mihalka. He of course brought Mihalka. Mr. McLean asked for his money. Mihalka said it was an insult to a nobleman.

"I am a Baron," he said.

"THE TRIBUNE doesn't seem to think so," said Mr. McLean, "and I want my money or off comes that coat," and the tailor locked the front door.

Mihalka tried to look cool and leaned against some bolts of cloth. The tailor took off his own coat— a warlike move. Mihalka turned pale.

"Before I would let you wear that coat without pay," said Mr. McLean as he seized a pair of shears, "I would cut it into ribbons."

Mihalka affected an air of ease. "This is a good coat," he said, "and I don't like to see it cut," and he took it off.

"Now get out," said the tailor, and Mihalka was hustled out of the store. An hour later he appeared with a constable and a writ of replevin for the overcoat. The garment had disappeared. So today the writ will be argued in court and Mihalka will try to get an overcoat for which he has not paid.

OPENING STREETS ACROSS RAILROADS

An Important Case in Which the City of Chicago Is Defendant.

Corporation Counsel Miller will argue before the Supreme Court at Ottawa today the appeal of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company from the decision of Judge Adams last July giving the company as damages for the opening of Taylor street across its property the nominal sum of $1 and costs. The road asked for $18,741, of which $1,075 was for the construction of gates, crossings, etc., and the balance as capital to provide interest enough at 6 per cent to maintain the gates and planking and hire gate tenders.

In answer to the claim of the company that for injury to its property on either side of the street it was entitled to damages just the same as owners of private property would be, Mr. Miller will contend in his brief that the railway company is a public agency and the road a public highway and that it must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good, and for such regulation as this performance of its public duty it is not entitled to compensation.

This is a test case and an important one, as there are probably a hundred proposed street crossings on the West Side which have been petitioned for and will be made if the decision of the lower court is sustained.

SAID TO HAVE CROSSED THE OCEAN.

Nathan Wolff, W. H. Silberhorn's Secretary, Is Missing.

Nathan Wolff, 22 years old and secretary for W. H. Silberhorn, the packer, is missing from his home and place of business, and, although brokers on the Board of Trade and others were yesterday expecting to see him, it is reported that he is now in London, Eng.

Mr. Silberhorn says that Nathan's accounts with the house and books are all right, but among the brokers it is reported that several of his dealings, amounting to about $5,000, are still unsettled. Young Wolff is said to have been a "plunger," especially in the pork market. He has been absent from here since a week ago last Saturday and his brother, Samuel Wolff, a well-known broker, and his parents are anxious to know of his whereabouts.

ARCHITECTS ATE AND WERE MERRY

Illinois Chapter Held Their Annual Meeting and Banquet Last Night.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Illinois Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held last evening at the Institute of Building Arts, Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street. The members were seated at 6:30, and an hour later, at the conclusion of the banquet, the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Trustees were read.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, H. W. Hill; First Vice-President, C. L. Stiles; Second Vice-President, L. G. Haliberg; Treasurer, D. Adler; Secretary, George Beaumont; Trustees of the Institute of Building Arts, D. Adler and S. A. Treat. The reports for the last year showed the condition of the chapter and the institute to be excellent.

For the last eighteen months the Institute of Building Arts has been owned and controlled by the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Here manufacturers of building material exhibit their wares, and the institution, which in no way is a money-making concern, is supported by subscriptions from the architects and building material manufacturers. It is, so far as the building art is concerned, a museum. H. W. Perce is the manager. Those present at the meeting last night were:

Messrs. S. V. Shipman, D. Adler, George Beaumont, Joseph Willet, S. N. Randolph, Jnl de Horvath, J. T. Long, W. H. Adams, Frederick Baumann, W. W. Clay, S. A. Treat, C. L. Stiles, F. W. Perkins, A. F. Pashley, O. J. Pierce, L. J. Hallberg, Otto Matz, and H. W. Hill.

MADISON STREET BRIDGE OPENED.

Swung Into Place at 8:25 A. M.—Why It Was Not Finished Sooner.

The Madison street bridge was opened for traffic at 8:25 a. m. yesterday, after a series of most vexatious delays. As it was, City Engineer Clarke took possession of the structure last Friday, and by some hustling compressed two or three weeks of labor into practically as many days. Crowds of pedestrians and a stream of vehicles celebrated the opening by crossing the new bridge.

Rider & Conley, the contractors, were to have had the work completed by Feb. 1, 1891, or forfeit $50 for every day after that date required to finish the bridge. The firm say that their delay was occasioned by the failure of the West Chicago Street railway company to finish repairs on the Washington street tunnel. They could not begin work on contract time. Whether the city is liable for not turning over the street to the firm on contract time or whether the firm must pay the contract penalty will be decided soon.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Cause of Troubles in China.

Harriet S. Alling, a missionary in Japan, writes her sister in Chicago under date of Sept. 11: "I met several missionaries from China this summer and the universal opinion seems to be that the riots are not directed against the missionaries, but against all foreigners, and especially against the Emperor and the clan to which he belongs. The Emperor is not a Chinese but a Tartar, and all of the highest officials are Tartars. The Chinese hate them and wish to break their rule, and they hope by these riots to involve China in a row, so they can drive out the Tartars. You may be interested to know that it was the first Emperor of the present dynasty who ordered the Chinese to wear the cue, and when his subjects objected he made the law that criminals should go with cut hair, which order made the Chinese submit to the pigtail. As it is a sign of submission, if the power of the Tartars is once broken, off would come the pigtails and it would be a great day of rejoicing to the Chinese."

Art Institute Plans.

Charles A. Coolidge of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Boston architects, who are to prepare the plans for the new Art Institute Building, arrived in the city from St. Louis yesterday morning. He is the guest of A. A. Sprague, No. 2710 Prairie avenue. "The plans prepared for the Building committee were to select an architect from," said Mr. Coolidge last evening. "They were not working plans. Ours were chosen, but they will not be the plans for the new building. All I can say now is that the new structure will be 340x280 feet in ground measure and 60 feet high. I am to meet the Building committee tomorrow for a discussion of the situation, to learn exactly what they want."

One Counterfeiter Confesses.

Frank Gillespie and Edward Allie, the ex-city railway street car conductors, were held to the Federal grand jury by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on charges of counterfeiting. Allie denied the charge, but to his surprise and consternation Gillespie confessed the whole thing. He said that one day, while on a visit to Englewood with Allie, the latter offered him two bad nickels and told him how he made them. The two then entered into a partnership in the counterfeiting of nickels and made them for a month at Allie's house. They turned out only about $5 worth, however, and did not pass many of the coins. Gillespie, after he confessed, went to jail, but Allie secured bail and was released.

Wanted—A Contagious Disease Hospital.

A motherless girl, aged 8 years, and her brother, aged 5, are ill with the scarlet-fever and diphtheria respectively at No. 5843 Aberdeen street. Patrick Halpin, the father, works for N. Morris at the Stock-Yards, but has just recovered from an accident and is in destitute circumstances. The health officials say the children cannot be taken to the County Hospital, as there is no ward for contagious diseases there, and that other hospitals will not take them without money.

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

Threw Himself Before a Train.

An unknown man threw himself in front of a south-bound Illinois Central passenger train at Fifty-eighth street and was killed last night. Engineer Ed. Vesdo said that he stood as if waiting for the train to go by before crossing the tracks. When the engine came almost directly opposite him he deliberately laid himself on the rail. The body, supposed to be that of a carpenter, was taken to Watkins' morgue.

Internal Hemorrhage Caused Death.

At 10 o'clock this morning an inquest will be held at the Maxwell Street Police Station over the remains of Michael Feeney, who died Sunday under peculiar circumstances. Charles Rogers, by whom it is claimed the fatal blow was struck, is still held to await the Coroner's action. A post-mortem examination of the body yesterday disclosed that death had resulted from internal hemorrhage, caused by the rupture of a blood vessel in the head.

Benefit for Washburne's People.

A meeting will be held at the Press club rooms at 4 o'clock this afternoon to arrange for a benefit at the Columbia Theater for the family of the late Leonard Washburne. All friends of Mr. Washburne, whether connected with the newspapers or not, are invited to attend and lend their assistance toward making the project a success.

Martha Washington Party.

Camps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, United Sons and Daughters of America, will give a Martha Washington party and New England supper in honor of the national camp this evening at Washington Hall, Ogden avenue and Washington boulevard. The address of welcome will be delivered by Mrs. Elizabeth Pittman. The program will consist of vocal and instrumental music and recitations.

Amateur Photographic Views.

At a gathering of members and guests in the rooms of the Amateur Chicago Camera club, No. 182 Wabash avenue, last evening an exhibition of views was made by stereopticon. About forty were shown. Miss Catherine Weed Barnes of Albany, N. Y., who was the guest of the club, read a paper on photography. After the exhibition a number of prints were shown. They were the work of members of the organization.

Luncheon for Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. J. M. Flower, No. 361 Superior street, gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown of New York. Mrs. Brown is the President of the Woman's Federated Clubs of this country, and is here in the interest of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, which is to meet in this city in May next.

She Wants Recuperation.

The Rev. Florence Kollock, for thirteen years pastor of the Englewood Universalist Church, has resigned, to take effect Feb. 1, 1892. She goes to Europe for rest and recreation.

Bears a Charmed Life.

While delirious from an attack of typhoid fever Frederick Axel leaped from the third story window of the house No. 12 Townsend street yesterday. He was apparently none the worse for his experiment and was put back in bed.

Items.

Nearly 100 persons took part in a rehearsal at the Palmer last night of the masque, "Longfellow's Dream," which is to be given next Monday evening at the Auditorium.

S. S. Badger of Chicago, one of the owners of the Bright Diamond group of mines at Ouray, will reside in Denver this winter. Mr. Badger has purchased a building site on the hill, and may make Denver his permanent home.

Henry Gold, a recent arrival from Philadelphia, committed suicide by taking a dose of rat poison Sunday night at No. 51 North State street, where he resided with his wife and an only child. The body was taken to the morgue. Despondency over want of employment is said to have been the cause of the suicide.

WILL EXPLOIT WESTERN RESOURCES.

Session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—The third semi-annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress convened this afternoon. About 100 delegates were present. The congress was called to order by Gov. Prince of New Mexico. Gov. Thayer made a brief address, welcoming the delegates to the State. Ex-Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado responded to Gov. Thayer's address. "Great progress has already been made," said he, "but greater is in store for us. The great American desert, under the wise and determined labors of the sturdy yeomen who have gravitated hither from all points of civilization, has disappeared and become a fugitive on the face of the earth. It is now only known in the geographies of our youth. We want the East to know that the star of empire no longer hangs over the States of New England, over the numberless moneyed arteries of Wall street, but over the great and glorious country stretching from the Father of Waters to the treasure-bound shores of the rolling Pacific. We are here to voice the sentiments of the various sections of our common country; to push, to centralize, and crystallize a common work."

Committee on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Order of Business was named as follows: Iowa, W. C. Jones, Judge Gregory, and A. C. Rieksetter; Louisiana, P. M. Snyder and J. H. Lafpye; Minnesota, J. A. Thompson; Missouri, A. C. Dawes and M. M. Shepherd; Montana, C. H. Mould and Martin Maginnis; Nebraska, C. S. Chase and R. M. Oakley; New Mexico, C. H. McHenry and M. M. Mills; South Dakota, K. G. Phillips and John O. Brennan; Texas, D. D. Perry and O. W. Crawford; Wyoming, De Forest Richards and C. D. Clarke; California, Norris L. Game.

THREE MEN KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Accident on the Pennsylvania and Reading Road Near St. Clair.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 19.—At 8:45 oclock this evening a fatal accident happened at Tucker's watch box, a short distance below St. Clair, in which three men were killed and one man was fatally injured. A mountain engine on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad was drawing a train of empty cars up the grade when the boiler exploded, completely demolishing the engine, tearing up the tracks, and doing great damage to telegraph lines and surrounding property. The names of the killed are:

KEESE, MAHLON, fireman, of St. Clair.
WAGNER, HENRY, engineer, of Port Carbon.
WARNICKER, CHARLES, brakeman, of St. Clair.

Charles Baurer, brakeman, of St. Clair, is fatally injured. The men were in the engine cab when the explosion took place. No cause is assigned for the explosion, the engine being just out of the shop.

CLEARED THE BALL-ROOM WITH A GUN.

A Drunken Man Ends a Dance by Killing One Person and Wounding Many.

LIMA, O., Oct 19.—[Special.]—Last night, while under the influence of liquor, Frank Workley of Fort Seneca, near here, owner of a hall where a dance was being held, entered the room armed with a revolver and ordered every one of the merry-makers to get out. Frank Williams and George Lewis went to him and tried to quiet him when he commenced discharging the firearm. Williams was killed almost instantly and Lewis fatally wounded. A number of others were wounded. Workley was overpowered after he had emptied his revolver and turned over to the authorities.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

Novelties in Millinery.

M. Francois of 296 Fifth avenue, New York, will show latest novelties in hats and bonnets at the Hotel Richelieu, Parlor A, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 22 and 23.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Quarter spoonful with hot water makes fine Beef Tea.

Agate bearing scales, coffee-mills with foot power, grocers' refrigerators, butter-coolers, canisters. Catalogue of Borden & Selleck Company, Chicago.

Dry, sparkling, and delicious. Cook's Imperial Champagne. Keep it in your ice chest for your friends. They will appreciate it.

That cough of yours can be stopped surely, quickly, by Piso's Cure for Consumption. Pleasant, effective; 25c. All druggists.

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

John T. Shayne & Co., reliable furriers. Correct styles now ready. Nos. 191 and 193 State street.

Fish kettles, ham broilers, soup digestors, French coffee pots. Jas. P. Dalton's, 56 Wabash.

Biliousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles, cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve Pills. Fifty doses 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam.
Parker's Ginger Tonic cures inward pains.

Brown's Household Panacea.
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER." cures cramps, colic, colds all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Ages.
John O'Brien, Mary Smith	21—40
Jan Kaminski, Barbara Smetora	21—21
Christian Johnson, Henriette Larson	21—19
Jan Zygmunt, Anna Cieslak	21—20
Josef Jedlicka, Barbara Jenkikova	27—22
Karzmierz Durlak, Jozifa Kaminska	22—21
W. W. Harbeck, Lake Mills, Minnie Johnson	22—21
James Allen, Carrie E. Gross	27—20
Patrick J. Phelan, Agnes E. Callahan	27—22
George Rudy, Jeanne S. Ritchie	26—23
P. Rostenskowski, Stevens Point, K. Giersch	25—23
Christian Gogel, Johanna Krumrad	26—49
J. Eugene Moser, Anna Pranse	23—23
Andrew Civik, Paulina Guczinska	22—19
Samuel A. Wight, Carrie C. Custis	37—18
Francis H. Greene, Margaret L. MacFarlane	25—25
John Egan, Maggie Conley	23—18
John J. Barry, Mamie Adams	29—21
Myer Enrich, Rose Eisendrath	29—22
William Dunlap, Tillie Easton	21—21
Teofil Kranz, Josie Schroeder	23—18
Alfred sandberg, Caroline Swanson	24—27
Johan A. Johnson, Mathilda Larson	24—23
Frank Lervis, Mary Ellis	25—20
Andrew Ganta, Mamie Piachac	20—18
Per August Peterson, Ida G. Peterson	30—28
Robert Casson, Catherine A. Hoover	38—38
Robert Reglen, Christina Wunsch	32—20
Andreas Quisling, Andrea G. Venum	29—22
Michael B. Stanton, Julia Boullly	27—21
Joseph O. Bouffard, Sadie Bernard	24—19
Leofie Grabowski, Zophia E. Laszewska	24—20
Gustava Richards, Charlotte Landin	24—25
F. H. Escher, Desplaines, Hattie A. Reincke, Arlington Heights	25—19
R. H. Bailey, Pittsfield, Ill., Lillian Ziedler	27—24
Edwin C. Price, Omaha, Rosina M. Bloss	24—20
Nis L. Nissen, Caroline O. Olson	29—22
Peter Anderson, Josefina Person	31—19
Frank Retzke, Theresa Salatka	22—18
Andrew A. Nichol, Louise Anderson	29—35
Joseph S. Meyer, Gussie D. Weil	32—19
Frank Schaeffles, Annie Schmitz	30—22
Charles Cassidy, Jane Ryan	35—28
Alfred Edstrand, Emma A. Nelson	26—25
Adolf Herold, Susanna Gieser	41—35
Hugo Niebergall, Christina Sottung	25—21
Joseph Kasal, F. antiska Roznova	26—21
George Hasset, Ella Kline, Logansport, Ill	21—22
Fred Karle, Mary Groegoes	32—25
Ludwig Winkler, Rosa Lessler	32—24
Matthew Cox, Alice Parker	32—36
Max Jacobi, Mollie Arnstein	22—19
William Ohlhaber, Marie Johnson	26—19
Reinhold Koepke, Bertha Baumann	22—19
Christopher Montgomery, Mary Queller	22—19
Swen Nilsson, Mary Nilsson	25—25
Anton Schimi, Mary Jink	24—21
James O'Connor, Lizzie Griffen	26—24
George Smith, Catharine Stanton	30—27
Johann E. Simon, Eliss Dahm	30—25
John Watna, Mary Kuneah	24—21
Anton Eckert, Eliza Gerlach	26—36
Andrew Sorensen, Andersine Petersen	24—25
William B. Davies, May Rieger	27—24
Walter J. Knight, Minnie W. Shaw	22—20
August Wilhum, Josephine Wagner	22—22

ENGAGED.

NUSSBAUM—ELIEL—Mr. Daniel B. Nussbaum to Miss Sara Eliel. At home Saturday evening, Oct. 24, and Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 25.

DEATHS.

Death notices five lines, or less, one insertion free.

BILLIAR—Monday morning at 2 o'clock, Elizabeth Ottelie, beloved daughter of George and Katie Billiar and grandchild of Mrs. Rieist, aged 5 months. Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. from 149 North Clark-st.

BAKER—Oct. 18, 1891, Godfrey J. Baker, aged 42 years, 5 months, husband of Isabelle Baker and brother of Mrs. Thomas McKom. Funeral from his late residence, 262 Walnut-st., Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 9:30 p. m. to St. Malachy Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DELANEY—Oct. 19, 1891, at 3422 Emerald-av., Ellen Delaney, nee Wall, beloved wife of Patrick Delaney, and mother of Patrick

The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1891.

FIRST-CLASS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Register Today, so That You Can Vote for Them Nov. 3, 1891.

For Judge of Superior Court,
THEODORE BRENTANO,

For County Superintendent of Schools,
ORVILLE T. BRIGHT.

For President Board of County Commissioners,
J. M. GREEN.

For County Commissioners—City District,
ADDISON BALLARD,
GEORGE W. SPENCER,
GUSTAVUS L. NELSON,
CHARLES BURMEISTER,
WILLIAM R. MANIERRE,
GEORGE W. SPOFFORD,
JOHN M. CARROLL,
JOSEPH F. STEPINA,
FRANK A. STAUBER,
JAMES SKALLERUP.

For County Commissioners—Country District,
NELSON A. COOL,
JOHN M. GREEN,
O. D. ALLEN,
FRANK N. HOFFMAN,
GEORGE STRUCKMAN.

For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago,
WILLIAM BOLDENWECK JR.,
BERNARD A. ECKHART.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the only day of registration this year. The polling-places in the various precincts will be open at 8 a. m. and will be kept open until 9 p. m., or as long as there are voters in line for registration. Voters who have moved since last registration are entitled to register in the precincts of present residence without transfer cards. All they have to do is to present themselves for registration and give the name and number of the ward and precinct in which they formerly registered. There ought to be a full registration today. The polling-places are conveniently located. The transfer nuisance has been abolished. There will be no delay at the polling-places.

FIVE thousand pounds of butter were sold yesterday on the Elgin market at 32 cents.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 96¼, which is equal to 74⅝ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

ONE day in the latter part of last week a requisition was made on the County Board for 5,000 two-cent envelopes for the use of the poorhouse. These cost at the rate of $22.50 per thousand. What did the poorhouse inmates or employés want with all those stamped envelopes? Is their correspondence so voluminous? Will somebody furnish an explanation?

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 3,873,766 bushels of wheat, 1,073,145 bushels of corn, 840,919 bushels of oats, 353,948 bushels of rye, and 224,899 bushels of barley. Total, 6,366,677 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 8,202,722 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 31,039,161 bushels of wheat, 3,853,644 bushels of corn, 4,774,683 bushels of oats, 2,693,228 bushels of rye, and 2,513,505 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,611,088 in wheat and smaller by 1,605,066 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 858,525 bushels.

THE professional element had control of the stock market in Wall street yesterday, and the trading was dull and the market narrow. Prices were weak on the Chicago Exchange. Sterling rates were a shade weaker, but no further engagements of gold for import are reported. The receipts of gold at New York yesterday amounted to $2,000,000. New York exchange was par.—The Chicago produce markets were fairly active and unsettled. Wheat was depressed by a liberal movement in the Northwest, and corn was bought freely by shippers. Provisions were helped by the reported action of Italy, which is said to have removed restriction upon American hog product. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day, December wheat closed 1 cent lower, November corn ¾ cent higher, May oats steady, cash rye 1 cent lower, barley steady, flax 1 cent lower, December pork 10 cents higher, and January lard and ribs firm.

BEFORE Col. Watterson commits himself further to his curious theory that it is all one to the people of the United States whether they export petroleum, wheat, tobacco, or railroad stocks and bonds he should try it on one of his constituents. He should go to some old Kentucky planter and say to him: "Major, I have made a discovery in political economy. It is that it makes no difference whether you sell off surplus farm products or give judgment notes for what you buy at the store. You are just as prosperous in one case as in the other; and, in fact, you are richer by keeping all your stuff and buying largely at the store and paying with your notes. Those judgment notes and mortgages can no more be sent back without your consent and cash be demanded for them than groceries or dry goods can be sent you and gold demanded for them."

The old granger would most likely reply: "Henry, you have been up to Chicago and have been drinking at that big and jolly banquet some of the California champagne they have there, and it has upset you. Just try a little good old Bourbon and it will clear your head of your new-fangled notions. Notes and mortgages *do come back* without our consent, and they come generally at the very moment we do not want to see them, and if we do not work out the gold the Sheriff comes and takes stuff enough to pay the claim. I shall continue to believe in the old Henry Clay doctrine of pay as you go, square your purchases at the store by your sales, keep out of debt, and bank any credits you may have over at the end of the year."

THE most important part of the duty of the election officers will remain to be done after today—the purging of the registry lists. These have been swollen, as THE TRIBUNE has shown, out of all proportion in certain wards. The names of bogus voters, the dead, the missing, the doubtful, have been put on the lists to enable the repeaters to ply their work. If the clerks of election do their duty tomorrow and the day after tomorrow they may be enabled to purge the lists pretty effectively. There is much work to be done. The clerks ought to be urged to do it. They are entitled to police protection while making their rounds and should have it without fail. The Republican clerks ought also to have the hearty coöperation of the Republican Campaign committee.

APROPOS of the coming World's Fair the *Occident* of this city tells the story of the discovery of land on the morning of Friday, Oct. 12, 1492, by a sailor on board of the Columbian craft. It says the night watchman, who was a converted sailor, exclaimed in Hebrew *Ee, Ee* (land, land). Another of the same faith who was beside him asked in the same language *Weana* (where do you make it out?). To this Rodrigo de Triana answered *Hen-ee* (there is the land), and the response was *Waana Hen-ee*, followed by a general shout of *Hallelujah* from the Hebrews. The man who made that announcement failed to receive the thirty escudos which had been promised to him who should first see land, and was thrust aside with insults when he demanded the money on his return to Spain.

WHO SHOULD REGISTER TODAY!

Persons legally entitled to vote should register today. If they fail to do so the chances are that they will be called upon for jury service within the next six months unless exempt by law.

It is made the special duty of the clerks of election tomorrow and the day after to make the rounds of their respective precincts and to write down on lists prepared for that purpose the names of voters who have not registered. Those lists will in a few days thereafter be turned over to the jury clerk of the County Board. This jury clerk will first select his jurors from this list of non-registered voters. The chances for escape, therefore, are slim.

Heretofore a man might shirk jury service by not registering, as the jurors were drawn from the registry lists. All that is changed now. Failure to register increases instead of decreases the chances of jury service.

The polls will be open for registration from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Young men not heretofore registered should register today. So should persons who have moved out of their precinct since last registration day. Persons who come of age before election day, Nov. 3, can register today. So can persons who are entitled to full naturalization papers on or before election day.

THE ANNEXATION MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

A dispatch from Ottawa in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE sets forth that the Canadian Premier is much disturbed over the rapid growth of annexation sentiment in the Dominion, and particularly at the fact that many prominent Conservatives have become the foremost promoters of the movement. From this it would seem they are beginning to realize that Canada is coming rapidly to the alternative of annexation or bankruptcy. Organizations are being formed to present this alternative to the people, and in the large number of parliamentary elections to take place during the next six months that or unrestricted reciprocity will be made the issue.

There can be no question that the educational campaign of March last, just preceding the election, did more to promote the growth of annexation sentiment in the Dominion than anything which occurred during the preceding twenty-five years. The Liberals initiated that campaign by demanding that the manufactured products of the United States should be admitted free of duty in exchange for the free admission of Canadian natural products into the American Republic. The Tories retorted that such a policy would be followed by political union; that it required discriminations against England which the "mother country" would not regard with favor; that the Liberals knew this would be the outcome, and hence they advocated it.

The Liberals made a sharp denial and defended their reciprocity policy upon the ground that it was a necessity for Canada. They stoutly argued that the United States was the best customer for Canadian natural products; that it had been cut off by the unfriendly legislation of the Tories, which had heaped up duties upon American manufactured goods and provoked the retaliation of the McKinley bill, which deprived Canada of its best market; that Canada was in debt over 240 millions, and needed to utilize all its resources to keep its head above water. The election, however, went against them. Then Sir John Macdonald died and a weaker ministry came into power.

Under these circumstances the evil effects of the unfriendly Tory policy and the retaliatory policy of the McKinley bill are becoming more and more plain to all classes. Even the Tories themselves now appreciate the necessity of unrestricted reciprocity, and convinced by their own reasoning begin to see the wisdom of annexation to the United States. As things now stand they are getting to be more in favor of it than the Liberals have been. There was, indeed, a good deal to be said in favor of the old Tory arguments. They reasoned more deeply that the Liberals. They were right when they argued there would be great difficulties in the way of complete reciprocity, because practically it would make the revenues of Canada depend upon the tariff and excises of the United States; that they would have to be assimilated; that the collections would have to be pooled and divided according to population; that Canada would be in a condition of commercial dependence which doubtless would lead up speedily to annexation.

If the dispatch already quoted correctly states the situation the Tories are accepting the logical deductions from their arguments of last March, and annexation therefore may come sooner than any one has anticipated. These great movements, when they do occur, frequently come with a rush, like the avalanche, which may be ready to descend for a long time and when once loosened moves forward swiftly and unexpectedly. On this side, while there will be no effort to start the avalanche, no one will object to its coming. It will add six or seven States to the Union, as may be arranged in the future. There need be no apprehension on the part of the two great parties in this country as to the political complexion of the new States. They will split up politically, as States in the North have done, and in obedience to the same interests and views of policy. Ontario, being a large manufacturing province, undoubtedly will be Republican, while French Catholic Quebec will be Democratic. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may go this or that way, and probably will be influenced greatly by New England. Manitoba may follow the sentiment of its neighbor, Minnesota, and British Columbia may be influenced by the Pacific slope sentiment. Each of the great political parties may hope for gains by annexation. The people of this country will do nothing to arrest or discourage manifest destiny. Annexation may come in five years or in the present decade, or not until the next century, but it is bound to come some time.

OUR HOGS IN FRANCE.

The French Government is in a quandary about American pork products, and its character is that usually experienced by people who act from a false motive which they know is understood in its true light by the rest of the world. The Cabinet wishes "to satisfy the demands of the United States," and to that end proposes to lift the embargo, but intends to shut out the product all the same. With that intent it asks for the imposition of a duty of 20 francs per 100 kilos, which is equal to about 1¾ cents per pound, and pretends to think that will "satisfy" consumers in that country and producers in this. The dispute among members of the Senate Committee on Tariff and their friends is described as a bitter one, but the points at issue appear to amount to little more than the difference between a lie and a falsehood. One party wants theoretically to admit our pork products, but to put the duty so high as to prevent consumers from buying it, while the other party is more candid though not less selfish. Both want the French hog-grower to be protected to the point of exclusion against competition with the healthy and sweet product of the United States. They agreed as long as possible on the pitifully false plea that the food we would send them is unhealthy. When cornered on that by the proof that we have provided an efficient inspection they profess an intense desire to "take back the charge," but are united in the determination to keep out the stuff, except that a few of them are in favor of admitting it as a high-priced luxury inaccessible to all but the rich class.

The attitude of those fellows is all the more reprehensible, as they are calling out loudly for the removal of American restrictions against the flooding of our markets with their cheap wares in competition with our own. They want us to remove the protective duties which encourage home industry, but are not so high as to prevent a heavy consumption of French products in this country. They complain that we are discriminating against them, but are not conscientious enough to see that their own attitude is indefensible, inasmuch as it absolutely shuts out from the great mass of French consumers that best of all material boons—cheap food. For years past they have made the bread-eaters of their country pay 30 per cent more than the food could have been procured for but for the impost, and now it is proposed to saddle the consumers of meat with about the same extra cost as the most favorable terms on which they can purchase either the home or the foreign product, it being well understood that the duty is levied in the interest of the domestic producer.

Yet it is not impossible that the discussion will be productive of good fruit. A minority is reported as insisting that "there must be either moderate protection or none at all." If they are not sufficiently powerful to carry the day it is probable the facts brought out during the parley will open the eyes of the great mass of the people to the fact that they have been forced to pay far more for their food than was necessary, and that their neighbors on the other side of the channel have a great advantage over them in that respect, which tells powerfully upon their ability to compete in the world's markets with offerings of French manufactures. These considerations, which are purely selfish ones, will be apt to strike home to the hearts of the Gauls, and start a movement for the speedy reversal of a ministerial policy which is dead set against the true interests of the people. If the American hog should be excluded now it is not likely to be for long. On that point the whole land will be united; no longer divided into three parts, as it was when described by Julius Cæsar.

COTTON VELVETS AND THE TARIFF.

The following cable dispatch was printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE:

Of the 2,819 velvet looms in Crefeld, in Rhenish Prussia, 1,216 have shut down in consequence of the enforcement of the McKinley bill. The rest of the looms are running on short time. The suffering among the unemployed workingmen is extreme, and especially in view of the rise in bread prices.

The goods mentioned above are cotton velvets, which sold in this country prior to the passage of the McKinley law for about 40 cents a yard. That law imposed a much higher duty, substituting for an ad valorem one a compound specific and ad valorem duty, and the result is that the same goods sell now for from 52½ to 56 cents per yard; and even that advanced price is less than the goods would cost if imported at present.

Since October, 1890, when the McKinley bill went into effect, there has been a falling off of fully 50 per cent in the importation of these goods from Crefeld. One cause of that was the heavy stocks imported in the fall of 1890 before the high duties took effect, when the foreign manufacturers were running their works to their fullest capacity and sending over every yard of cotton velvet they could make in order to get the benefit of the old lower duties. Those large stocks have not been worked off yet on the public.

Instead of using these velvets since they have become dearer people have taken to the somewhat cheaper English velveteens, which have been imported in increased quantities and which in spite of the higher duties sell for from 25 to 50 cents a yard.

The Finance committee of the Senate recommended the increased duty on these velvets in order to "foster and protect a newly-established industry." The industry in question does not appear to have prospered much during the year of fostering care it has enjoyed. American velvets cut no figure in the market. There is a mill down East which manufactures some, but one Chicago store could handle its entire output without difficulty. The increased price of cotton velvets has caused the consumers to substitute a cheaper article therefor, and the greater protection does not seem to have benefited the American manufacturer, who appears to be unable to supply velvet goods at the old rate of 40 cents a yard.

But while the American importations from Crefeld have fallen off it is absurd to say that nearly half the looms have been shut down for that reason and that the rest are running on short time. Not over 20 per cent of the product of those looms was sent to this country. Much was consumed in Germany and considerable was sent to all parts of the world wherever German trade extends. Therefore, the shrinkage in the American demand could stop only a small number of looms. It is evident that the McKinley law is being held accountable for whatever falling off of trade there may be in all quarters—in Mexico, Argentina, and Russia, for instance.

As for the weavers who are thrown out of work, why did they not follow their market instead of staying in Crefeld and starving? Had they come to this country and offered their services for wages 50 per cent better than they had been getting they would have been hired at once and their employers would have been able then to turn out goods as cheap as the old protection rate or something near it, and then the demand for these particular cotton velvets would not have been cut down and the American manufacturer would have been enabled to supply the home market.

MORE BOODLEISM IN COUNTY AFFAIRS.

At the meeting of the State Board of Charities last summer it was decided to relieve the Cook County Insane Asylum by taking 500 patients out of that institution and distributing them among the similar institutions of the State. The change was made about the 1st of July. But since that time the expenses of the Dunning asylum have been kept up at the old rate! The requisitions for supplies during the last six months are as high as they were for the six previous months. As many attendants have been employed. The pay-roll is as large. No explanation of this is given, and indeed no objection has been made to the big bills except occasionally by Stauber, Cool, Green, Allen, or some other Commissioner who has been referred to as a crank by some too "liberal" Commissioner. The truth is only beginning to leak out now.

Nor is it at the Insane Asylum alone that this extravagance has been practiced. County Controller Healy asserts that if the hospital authorities are so lavish with supplies during the next three months as they have been during the last three months there will be a deficit in the supply appropriation of from $20,000 to $25,000. There was to the credit of the County Building fund last February $235,000. There is little of this sum left now. And yet there is little to show for the expenditure except the Detention Hospital, which cost only about $40,000. The fact is that the County Board under the present Democratic régime has been as reckless and as wasteful as the Van Pelt board or the McCaffrey board, or any of the tough boards inflicted on this county during its history. The ringsters ought to be cleaned out this fall.

BOMBARDING THE SKIES.

A dispatch from Camp Edward, Tex., says the rainmakers scored a great success by their experiment of last Saturday night, bringing a heavy rainfall in the face of what they considered to be the most adverse conditions possible. The result was all the more gratifying to them, as up to Friday night they had only succeeded in causing a heavy dew after having kept up heavy firing for nearly forty-eight hours. The dew was described as the heaviest ever seen in that part of the United States, but it was not rain, and the experiments of Saturday were undertaken with a conviction that if rain did not follow the attempt to obtain rain by means of a government appropriation would come to an end for this year, if not for all time. The rain did not fall till some four hours after the crowd had gone home with the idea that the thing was a failure. Then it rained for nearly an hour, at the end of which time the pluviometer showed that half an inch in depth had fallen. Telegrams received subsequently showed that it had rained over an area extending about 40 miles to the northwest, 108 miles to the west, 30 to the southwest, and 10 to 15 miles to the west and south. It is stated that just before the firing began Saturday night the hygrometer showed but 63 per cent of (the) moisture (required for saturation), and that at midnight it showed 95 per cent. This is a most important scientific fact, if it be one, and undoubtedly will furnish the material for much discussion in scientific circles. The rain that fell was estimated to be worth at least $500,000, the total cost of the effort being about $2,500, or only a half of one per cent. This must be admitted to be "cheap enough," provided the people are satisfied that the rain would not have visited that section but for the expenditure.

If these rain kings had failed in their latest bombardments of the skies the plea for more money with which to conduct similar experiments next year would have been disregarded by the coming Congress. The application, if made at all, would have been treated with so much ridicule as to kill off any hope for government aid in that direction in the future. But with the experience of Sunday morning to encourage them the rainmakers or their friends will go before Congress confidently, and backed by so much of popular enthusiasm in the arid or semi-arid regions that the request will hardly be refused. They will ask for a further appropriation sufficiently large to enable them to determine beyond all question whether the artificial causation of rain is economically feasible or not. If this be granted they will then undertake the work on a more comprehensive plan, probably working at several different points simultaneously or in quick succession, so as to eliminate some of the objections raised to the effect that the occurrence of rain is merely coincident with the process of bombardment, and not a consequence of it. Should they succeed they will have begun one of the greatest economic revolutions know in history.

Some people may still doubt that the bombarders brought down the half-inch depth of rain by their noise-making racket in view of a dispatch which was published a few days prior to the bombardment:

The telegram from San Diego, Tex., said that Gen. Dyrenforth's intended rainmaking experiment at that place has been postponed from day to day for two weeks on account of the weather. "The party arrived," it said, "in the midst of a series of rain-storms, and waited for fair weather before operating, but the rains have been followed by a cold norther, which has prevented further work." It is a great pity that the party did not arrive a few days earlier. There is the best reason for believing that if they had been more prompt their labors would have been crowned with success. But the coming of the storm just before the rainmakers were ready to begin has deprived them of a glorious opportunity.

May not the rainfall ascribed to the cannonading have been produced by natural means, the same as the rain-storm which caused the postponement of the experiment?

MR. WATTERSON'S NOVEL BOND THEORY.

Mr. Henry Watterson is the head of a new theory of finance, notable chiefly for original and peculiar views regarding evidences of indebtedness. THE TRIBUNE pointed out the fact that the United States was in the habit of settling with Europe for balances of goods imported, and bills of American tourists, by sending across the ocean millions of dollars' worth of mortgages in the form of national or railroad bonds or other securities. THE TRIBUNE showed also the dangers incident to this growing indebtedness—the drain of gold and the throwing back of masses of those securities on the American stock market, forcing down values and perhaps causing a panic.

The buoyant, optimistic Mr. Watterson, who can see no dangers for the country except in duties which protect the American workingman against Europe undercutting his wages, is not alarmed about this exportation of bonds and piling up a foreign debt. He says:

Bonds once issued become merchandise. They go into the market just as wheat or cotton. They rise or fall in price just as pork or pretroleum. Europe can no more send back our bonds without our consent and demand gold than she can send us wool or woolens and demand gold.

Are bonds merely merchandise? Do not they possess a few qualities which distinguish them from petroleum or wheat, pork or cotton? It is a peculiarity of bonds, not possessed by pork or cotton, that he who holds one cuts off once or twice a year a little piece of paper called a "coupon," and presents it to the maker of the bond for payment. If the latter does not redeem it promptly he is sued, and his property is seized to pay coupon and bond. There have been cases, as of Mississippi, where the demand for gold on the part of the foreign holder of the bonds was resisted successfully, for that "sovereign State" could not be forced to pay its debts. But the refusal was branded with the ugly name of "repudiation." Surely Mr. Watterson would not suggest jauntily that the interest on railroad bonds held abroad and the bonds themselves need not be paid when due.

If a hundred million dollars' worth of American cotton are held abroad the United States is unconcerned. It has to make no payments on account of that cotton. But if a hundred million dollars' worth of American securities are held abroad this country has not heard the last of them. It has to send across the ocean from five to six million dollars' worth of gold every year to pay the interest on them. If any of the bonds become due the road has to hustle around to meet them. If seventy or eighty millions of railroad bonds not yet due are thrown on Wall street, in a few months it has to take them or the value of all the securities held in this country will be depressed. Billions of securities will suffer in price. We all saw that last fall and winter.

If, as Mr. Watterson says, bonds are "merely merchandise," does he not think it would be better if instead of that class of "American merchandise" being held in Europe several hundred millions of surplus products were sold and the balance of trade placed in our favor instead of continuing against us? And, if he does not, how would he set to work to bring that state of things about? Does he imagine that it can be done in any way if the cost of the imports constantly exceeds the amount received for our exports?

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

Price of Exported Manufactures.

Gen. Grosvenor, in a speech delivered last week at Dexter City, O., has made a strong point in replying to the assertions of Gov. Campbell and Calamity Mills, that American manufacturers are offering their products for sale in foreign countries at a greater discount than they allow at home. Gen. Grosvenor was abroad last summer and throughly investigated these charges, and found, while it is true that nominally the same goods are offered cheaper abroad, it is because they are of an inferior grade. The condition of the average foreigner, by reason of low wages and the small profits there are in business pursuits, is such that he cannot afford to indulge in the same quality of goods of almost any description that the American citizen enjoys. This was well presented last night by the General, who was fortified in his position by letters which he read from the Hon. Frank Mason, Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the Hon. W. H. Edwards, who represents our government in like capacity in Berlin.

Dissenting from Rome.

Says a cablegram: Curious stories reach me of the important spread in Austrian provinces of a kind of dissent from Rome, akin to the attitude of the Bavarian Old Catholics. I am told that two English clergymen who were investigating it this summer will shortly publish a work on the subject which will attract general attention. A quaint phase of the movement is said to be a demand that the canonization of Torquemada, which Pius IX. ratified fifteen years ago, shall be revoked, as the sainthip of such a man as that Grand Inquisitor brings discredit on the church. This weeding out of the calendar is a novel thing in schismatic demands.

And here is another item in the same line:

PARIS, Oct. 17.—News of a wholesale change of religious faith comes from Cahors. The Bishop of Cahors having refused to celebrate a second mass in the church of the Village of Murat Sundays the people of the whole village in consequence became alienated from Catholicism and embraced Protestantism.

THE Empress of Austria, who is becoming insane, smokes forty cigarettes a day.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Or, the Empress of Austria, who smokes forty cigarettes a day, is becoming insane.

T. P. O'CONNOR has performed a remarkable tour de force in writing and issuing a forty-five-thousand-word life of Parnell inside of a week. It is published at a shilling and is already in its fourth edition. Although produced in such an extremity of haste it is a very graphic and well-connected story, with a good deal of new matter and frank discussion from the inside of the late leader's strange career.

IT was stated in a dispatch in yesterday's paper that during July and August of this year 742,456 bags of coffee had been shipped from Rio, "of which 496 bags went to the United States." For "496" read "496,000" and the dispatch will be right. This country is much the best customer Brazil has for coffee. During the seven months ending July 31 last it imported 324,000,000 pounds of Brazilian coffee, nearly enough to supply every one of the inhabitants of the United States with a pound a month.

A LONDON cablegram says: "International trade jealousies are such weird and erratic things that there may be some printers in America who will be pleased to learn that there are fully 10,000 compositors out of work in London. This is said to be principally due to the clause in the Copyright act compelling the composition of a book designed for the American market to be done in America. Hence, to save double composition, numbers of English publishers are now having the type set in America, and then they print here from plates sent over. This causes great misery and suffering to English printers and their families, and the typographical union will make an effort in the coming session to secure parliamentary protection."

THE latest aspirant for a place in literature seems to be the rain-liar.

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

ACCEPTING the estimate of 1,479,724,400 for the population of the earth as correct, it must be extremely humiliating to those New-Yorkers to be placed at the tail of the count.

IF the Rev. J. D. Leek of this city had $1,000,000 he would establish a religious daily paper that should circulate all over the world. One million dollars! Brother Leek, you would hear the clods rattling on the coffin of that paper before it was a year old.

A WOMAN in Wilmington, Del., has a kitchenlady who has been with her forty-three years.

JAMES PARTON was an inventor of more than ordinary fertility. We shall miss him.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* admits that Chicago is the city that best appreciates Browning, but insists that Milwaukee is the only place where Ibsen is "understanded of the people." The Ibscenity of Milwaukee may be conceded without question.

THE question isn't settled yet—
It still comes up to vex us:
Has anybody made it rain
Or not down there in Texas?

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

IT looks inhuman for a Democratic manager with a registry list before him to seize his cruel pen and thrust twenty-five or thirty voters into a lodging-house capable of accommodating only half the number.

THE Hon. Charley Thornton still says the pupils at the Cook County Normal School have not been properly taught. And having said this he claps that same shapeless hat on his head, pulls it down over his eyes, and goes down-town.

IN A MINOR KEY.

From an Economic Point of View.

Irene—"Laura, didn't Bernhardt bring the tears to your eyes?"

"Laura—"Yes, but I didn't let them drop. George said $6 was all we could afford to shed on Bernhardt in one evening."

Preparing Her.

"Samantha," said Mr. Chugwater, hoarsely, as he tossed the newspaper away and covered his face with his hands, "can you bear a great shock?"

"What is it?" exclaimed Mrs. Chugwater, breathlessly. "For mercy's sake, Josiah, don't keep me in suspense!"

"Man out in Kansas predicts another earthquake," responded Josiah, picking up the paper again.

Suitably Attended To.

Indignant Lawyer—"If we can't get justice in this court we shall carry the case up. Your Honor may mark my words!"

The Judge—"I have marked them, sir. They will cost you $10."

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

PERSONALS.

Queen Victoria has now forty grandchildren, but she is particularly careful not to have them all visiting her at one time. She knows when she has had enough of family felicity.

Ex-Senator Ingalls will assist in dedicating a library on the site of the house in which he was born at Middleton, Mass. While in the East this time he will deliver several lectures.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones of New York is still occupying a darkened room, but the operation upon his eyes for glaucoma is regarded as a successful one, and he hopes to be at his home in Binghamton in about two weeks.

Dr. William C. Asher died last week in Atlanta. The local papers speak of him as "a kind and charitable friend and a splendid Christian gentleman." During the war Dr. Asher was an officer in Quantrell's infamous guerrilla band.

Green B. Raum, it is announced from a source friendly to him, will leave the Pension Commissionership vacant next month, but his going will be "voluntary." Still, the President will be apt to murmur as he goes, "Green B. thy memory!"

The Rev. J. Sanders Reed of San Francisco says of the site selected for the postoffice in that city: "This property, assessed at $250,000 and worth no more than $350,000, has been sold for over $1,000,000. The people have been robbed and it is our duty to protest."

Admiral de Cuverville of the French navy was greatly struck by the marching and drilling of a little lad at the Catholic Protectory, New York, which he visited a day or two ago, and acceded to the boy's request to be allowed to join the French navy. The little fellow's name is Boulanger.

A partial inventory of the estate of the late Mrs. Theresa Fair has been made by the executors, John W. Mackay and Richard V. Dey. The property, so far as stocks and bonds are concerned, will amount to $4,000,000. In addition to that the deceased left real estate enough to bring the full amount up to $5,500,000 or $6,000,000.

Mr. Balfour, much as he may be harassed by his parliamentary duties, is not without a keen appreciation of humor. On being asked if he wasn't going to see a funny pantomime which was having a big run he replied: "O, dear, no; I find the fun I require in reading the American papers which kindly give me so much advice and tell me how badly we are being whipped. They are quite amusing."

Secretary Rusk preserves many of the primeval manners of his rustic boyhood. It is a rare thing to find him up after 9 o'clock in the evening, and if nothing prevents he goes to bed at 8:30. He gets up at daybreak, and instead of a lunch at noon has dinner at that hour and supper at 6. Fashion smiles at him a little for these eccentricities, but that does not prevent him from being the most popular official in Washington.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

Albany *Journal:* Mr. Blaine has a right to be proud of the excellent work thus far accomplished through the McKinley law by the Secretary of State.

Denver *Republican:* Mr. Blaine's letter will be widely read in Ohio, and it will have a strong influence upon public sentiment. Like everything that he writes, it is clear and to the point.

Leavenworth *Times:* The letter is a very strong political document and will undoubtedly not only destroy the influence of that Democratic lie in making votes for Campbell but will cause it to react upon the Democratic party.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Secretary Blaine may not be able to make any speeches in Ohio this year, but he has helped Maj. McKinley just the same by demonstrating to the country the wisdom of the reciprocity provision of the McKinley law.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): Mr. Blaine now writes that since the reciprocity clause was put into the McKinley bill he indorses it—that is to say the reciprocity clause. Mr. Blaine has learned the great art of expressing his meaning by what he doesn't say.

Minneapolis *Journal:* With McKinleyism pure and simple, as contained in the schedules, Mr. Blaine could not be in hearty sympathy. The reciprocity clause made palatable the new tariff. The Republican party is naturally, by a very large majority, with Mr. Blaine in this matter.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Mr. Blaine sets forth clearly what benefits have accrued from reciprocity. Mr. Blaine is fairly and squarely in favor of the McKinley law as it is today, and the Democrats can get no campaign thunder out of his alleged opposition to it.

Nashville *American* (Dem.): It is evident that Mr. Blaine considers his own pet clause the one redeeming feature of an otherwise abominable measure. Accepting this as correct, let Mr. Blaine have the credit for his saving clause, and let Mr. McKinley answer for his abomination.

Washington *Star* (Ind.): Mr. Blaine's letter indorsing McKinley's tariff position contains rather more "Hurrah for Reciprocity" than "Hurrah for the McKinley Bill." It is evident that while Mr. Blaine is disposed as a sound Republican to help all he can in the Ohio campaign, he is justly proud of the reciprocity idea and is not disposed to have any mistake as to its paternity.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): It is a pleasure to hear from Mr. Blaine again, even if he has not much to say. His letter to the Ohio editor shows at least that he is taking an interest in affairs and that he still has firm faith in reciprocity. It is a pretty cold approval that he gives to the McKinley bill, if it can be called approval at all, but if the Major can get comfort out of it nobody else need find fault.

Cleveland *Leader:* The garbled extract from Blaine's letter to Senator Frye is at best an old story, and the Bourbon revival of it is a miserable deception. It was written before the bill became a law and does not apply to the law in its present form in any way. The truth is, as Secretary Blaine very clearly points out, that the objection he made to the bill was entirely removed before it became a law.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* Mr. Blaine's simple and strong letter to Mr. Hopley of Bucyrus made an end of the persistent falsification of Mr. Blaine's position on the tariff law. There has not been a one-horse Democratic meeting in Ohio that has not heard the falsehood that Blaine and McKinley were at outs on the tariff recited. Of course the Democrats will go on with the old story, but the people at large will know they are lying, and can easily prove it.

New York *Recorder:* It is due to the Republican party that passed the bill, now under review by the electors of Ohio, to remind voters that, as existing on the statute books, it does contain the Blaine reciprocity provisions, as well as the McKinley protective tariff features. Secretary Blaine is one of the few statesmen who have such a record that to recall any feature of it renders more illustrious the fame of the statesman and more secure the power of his party.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

CURRENT NOTES.

Bilkins—"I know what I want." Filkins—"Then you must know a great deal."—*Somerville Journal.*

Boulanger left a letter saying he "wished to die in war." Then why did he leave his wife?—*Columbus Post.*

Teacher—"Can you explain what is meant by vicarious punishment?" Johnny—"Yes, sir. When ma gets angry at pa she spanks me."—*New York Herald.*

Judge—"You are accused of not supporting your wife." Prisoner—"But, your Honor, you don't know my wife. She is insupportable."—*Boston Transcript.*

"No," said the Vermont farmer, "I wouldn't hev prohibition done away with fer a heap. It makes th' hard cider tast twicst as good."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

She—"He was desperately in love with her. Why, he sent her costly flowers and presents nearly every day for two years." He—"Did he finally win her?" She—"No. He earned her."—*Epoch.*

"I tell yez," said Patrolman Casey, "a man has to be woide awake to get on the foorce these days." "Thrue fur jez," replied the man on the next beat, "but he can make up fur it on his own toime afterwards."—*Washington Star.*

"I was dweadfully angwy, I assuah you, when that gweat, coarse fellah had the audacity to put me on a level with the monkey at the Zoo." "Yes," replied Miss Ringlets, "I can imagine such a comparison would put you beside yourself, Mr. Dudelets."—*Baltimore American.*

"Why, Charley! what an awful cold you've got!" "Yes, Maud, it is a bad one." "How did you catch it?" "Well, we've been having flannel cakes every morning, and——" "Yes." "This morning we switched over on to buckwheat. Bad season to change from flannels."—*Philadelphia Press.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"The Tar and the Tartar," which returned to the Chicago Opera House Sunday night for a fortnight engagement, has undergone several important changes since its production here last April. In the first act a short scene for Kartoon and Pajama has been introduced, a waltz song has been written for Farina, and Alpaca does not make her appearance till the second act, thus necessitating the omission of the "Frog and Owl" duet—one of the most clever numbers in the opera. The second act, however, has been materially changed. Additional comedy work has been introduced—much of it, apparently, by the comedian—and not to the improvement of the act, it must be said, since it lengthens it to the verge of weariness. The "lullaby" has given place to a topical song, which, while witty, cannot be considered an equivalent for Mr. Itzel's melodious slumber song; a duet for Farina and Cardamon has been interpolated and the entire finale of the act has been altered—an alteration much for the better.

A chansonette for Farina is the chief new number in the last act. This chansonette, as well as the waltz song sung by Miss Manola upon her entrance, and the duet in Act II., are by Julian Edwards, the musical director of the company. The duet is pleasing and a good piece of writing, but as much cannot be said for the other two numbers, the chansonette being especially unsatisfactory. The opera has, however, gained in worth by the many changes made, and is now one of the few thoroughly good comic-operas before the public today. Mr. Itzel's music, judged in its entirety, is undoubtedly superior to any yet written by an American, approaching in excellence that of the best foreign composers. This setting together with a libretto sparkling with wit, containing good dialogue and a text for the vocal numbers that is in every instance admirable, makes of "Tar and Tartar" a work exceptionally enjoyable and of far more than average worth.

Mr. Askin brings with him this season an unusually fine company—one recalling that of McCaull when it was at its best. The chorus is an excellent one, and the principals are all singers of acknowledged ability. Marion Manola sang Farina. Her voice seems to lack the strength and power it once possessed, but she still sings in a manner pleasing and in most instances satisfying. Laura Joyce-Bell's voice has improved somewhat since last heard here, and her one solo won a hearty encore. Digby Bell is still the central figure of the performance. His work as Muley possesses those elements which are found in every impersonation of his, but as he is always funny, and his fun rarely lacks wit and freshness,

TO BE A BATTLE SOON.

PROBABLE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TROOPS NOW IN YEMEN.

Crisis Close at Hand in Egypt—A French Vessel Goes to the Bottom with Its Crew Off the Isle of Wight in Sight of Hundreds of Spectators—London Comment on Churchill's Experience with the Lions—General News from Abroad.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—An important battle is expected to take place in Yemen soon. The warlike conditions operating so close to the Egyptian line naturally assume great importance just now when the English occupation is one of the live questions in Europe. Although the Sublime Porte is reticent in regard to state affairs the Yemen crisis has now come to a head and fresh contingents of troops are being sent out every other day. Telegrams from Hodidah announce the recent arrival of the steamer Saadet bringing 1,200 soldiers, and the government has contracted with a steamship company for the further transport of troops. For the last week steamers have been engaged taking out the necessary commissariat stores for Gen. Ahmed Feize Pasha, who has lately been appointed to the command of the Seventh Army Corps and of the Hedjaz and Yemen Districts. He has already arrived at Sanaa, the headquarters of the disaffected region, and it is anticipated the march forward will take place Saturday.

The chief resistance is expected in the territory occupied by the tribes Benisahara and Hausseyns, who have intrenched themselves in the fortified towns, Barath, Ilcharab, Erlhail, and Mareb, the last of which is identical with the Sheba of scripture, and unfortunately is situated near the British settlement of Aden. The rebellion is said to be causing the authorities at Aden a great deal of anxiety, as in the event of a conflict on the border there would be danger of an incursion into British territory.

The Turkish authorities are adopting a particularly courteous attitude towards the British Embassy. During the few days that followed the Signri incident the same attitude was observable. The Sultan entertained Sir William White at dinner. Recently the concession of the right to build a railroad in Syria was granted to a British firm, although there were many other applicants, each backed strenuously by its respective Minister. The Yemen question is bristling with trouble, and will cost a good many men and a good deal of money.

It is said that the Sultan has signified to Russia his disapproval of the proposed passage of a ship of war carrying the Russian Grand Duke George through the Dardanelles and that the Porte is preparing to fortify the entrance to the Bosphorus from the Black Sea.

WENT DOWN IN SIGHT OF HUNDREDS.

Pitiful Scenes Connected with the Wreck of a French Vessel—English Storms.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The storms which were everywhere renewed today have caused immense damage. The continuous rains had filled all the rivers to the brim, and today's additional deluge caused freshets and inundations in all directions. The Trent burst its banks in many places and sluices were carried away, causing crops and cattle to be destroyed. The damage, however, is greater in Ireland than England. The Shannon is on a rampage, thousands of acres of land along its banks being submerged with disastrous effects to the farmers. The flood partly destroyed the Fergus Reclamation Works at Ennis, which were built by the government at a cost of £120,000. The coasts are strewn with wrecks, chiefly coasting craft, and many lives have been lost.

There were pitiful scenes during the gale off St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight. The French brig Jeune Benoni weathered the point in the fiercest of the gale, but the Captain, being unfamiliar with the locality, was driven into the dangerous channel locally known as Rooken Race, where numerous wrecks occur yearly and which is avoided by all navigators knowing the peculiarities of the coast. When he realized his danger he luffed up into the wind instead of keeping away before the seas. The brig at once became helpless, and the terrific seas swept her decks with such fury as to wash overboard the Captain and five seamen. The boat was washed overboard at the same time, and two of the men managed to reach it and keep afloat by its aid a moment, but were quickly forced to release their hold and were drowned as the other three seamen and the Captain had been, within 300 yards of the lighthouse and in full sight of the coast guard, the local fishermen, and a number of visitors from Ventnor, who could plainly hear the cries of the perishing men. Help from shore was impossible. The sole survivor took to the rigging, half naked, the seas having nearly torn everything off him. Some of the visitors were so excited at seeing the man's perilous condition that they would have tried to swim out with a line to his aid if the coast guard had permitted it. The brig finally broached to and drove upon the shore, but still beyond reach. Three rockets were fired over the wreck but failed to carry the line to it. The fourth was more successful, but the man in the rigging was now too weak to haul in the double line. The vessel was rapidly breaking up, and a moment's longer delay would have been fatal. The spectators shouted encouraging words, and the man finally determined to try his fate with a single line. Fastening it around his waist, he jumped into the raging waters just as the vessel was engulfed. He was drawn ashore in a half-dead condition. When restored to consciousness he wept bitterly as he announced that those who had perished were all his kinsmen, the brig being manned entirely by members of one family.

Curiously enough, at the time the Jeune Benoni was being dashed to pieces on the hostile coast another French vessel from the same port—the Henri et Leontine of Nantes—was stranded a few miles distant. Its crew were more fortunate, however, the seven seamen being rescued by the means of life lines. The Captain was injured by being thrown down by a heavy wave, and could not do anything to save himself, even with the aid of the lines. The mate refused to desert him, and remained at his side until the tide threw the vessel up on the beach, where she was left high and dry, and the two officers were rescued, after having been in great peril for several hours. The next returning tide made a complete wreck of the vessel. Many other exciting episodes were witnessed along the coast, and many gallant rescues are reported, as well as many sad tales of loss of life.

In the Irish Channel shipping also had a severe experience. The big steamer Connaught, carrying the American mails, arrived at Kingstown five hours late, having had a rough passage. Its paddles were smashed, repaired and smashed again, and it seemed as if it would not live through the hurricane. The passengers, terribly frightened, were kept below by battening down the hatches. The steamer looked like a wreck when it came into Kingstown.

Many sheep and cattle have been drowned along the course of the Blackwater River. Despatches from Holyhead state that 200 vessels, many of them much damaged, have sought refuge at that port from the storm.

The greatest apprehensions are felt by the inhabitants of Sandgate, a small town on the English Channel, situated about two miles from Folkestone, in Kent. The storms have caused a most abnormal high tide there and this, combined with a hurricane which is blowing there, is destroying the sea walls. Many houses situated near the shore have already been washed over by the angry waters, and the high road leading to Hythe and Folkestone is submerged and destroyed in many places.

At Maryport, Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, a thriving ship-building place, though the harbor dries at low water at some places about the town, the water now is four feet deep and if causing an enormous amount of damage, particularly at the stores and warehouses unlucky enough to be inundated.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

London Poking Fun at Churchill Over His Experience with Lions.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Lord Randolph Churchill's lion story is giving the public needed diversion in this season of mourning for the loss of distinguished men. One writer goes so far as to suggest that if Churchill bearded the monarch of the African wilds, he, the lion, not Churchill, must have been stuffed. The cruel comparisons are drawn between Churchill and the late Gordon-Cumming, the lion hunter, and altogether his Lordship is likely to have a bad quarter of an hour when he glances over the mail that will bring him today's papers.

In addition to the merciless chaffing in the press, the lighter theaters have seized upon "Randy and his lions" as a subject for the amusement of the profane. A singer named Roberts in the gaiety has composed a new and brain-curdling verse in addition to her usual topical song, and the roars that greet the allusion to the valient hunter "Randy" put the African lions quite at a discount.

Anarchists Quit the Socialists.

ERFURT, Oct. 19.—At this day's session of the Socialist Congress Herr Auerbach made a violent speech in defense of anarchy. This speech was full of the most bitter denunciations of the existing systems of government and society and caused such an uproar and so much protest upon the part of the more sober-minded portion of the delegates that the congress was upon the point of electing a committee to consider the expulsion of the members who supported the anarchistic views of the speaker when Herr Auerbach, who had taken his seat during the tumult, again arose and, amid a scene of uproarious disorder, announced the secession from the Socialist party of himself and of Herren Werner, Wildberger, and Schulz of Magdeburg and Brethge of Berlin. All five of the delegates who thus severed their connection with the party immediately withdrew from the hall.

Russia's Deal with Milan.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—The Austrian Minister at Belgrade, Baron Thoemmel, has made a formal request for information from the Regency as to the reported mortgaging by ex-King Milan to a Russian bank of certain alleged rights in Servia for the sum of 2,000,000 rubles advanced by the bank. As Milan is not known to have any individual property in Servia a suspicion prevails in Vienna that the Russian Government has paid Milan 2,000,000 rubles in order to vest in Russia some political claim upon the country. As King Alexander is not likely to be married for some years, and as Milan is his son's heir he also retains certain rights under the act of abdication, it is clear that Russia has not paid the money for nothing at a time when Russia has no money to spare for useless purposes.

A Snub for Prof. Virchow.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The Emperor has sent a telegram to Dr. von Helmholtz, appointing him a Privy Councilor, with the rank of Excellency. His Majesty says: "You have passed your life for the benefit of humanity and have effected many splendid discoveries, while your mind soars far above the commotion of politics and the party feuds inseparably connected with them." This observation was undoubtedly aimed at Prof. Virchow, who has always been a prominent member of the Liberal party, and whose 70th birthday was allowed to pass unnoticed by the court.

Poor Security for Papal Loans.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The commission of Cardinals charged with the reorganization of the administration of Peter's pence has, under the Presidency of the Pope, been examining the loans granted by the papal treasury and mortgages, some of which amount to a million francs. The state of things disclosed by this inquiry is the reverse of satisfactory, many of the securities being insufficient and ephemeral. The Pope, although greatly dissatisfied, does not intend to take legal proceedings, but will call upon the former administrators to provide additional securities and repair as far as possible the serious deficiencies that exist.

Germany Examining American Cereals.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Mr. Murphy, representative of the American Department of Agriculture, was received today by Herr von Rothenburg, Under Secretary of State, at the Ministry of the Interior, in the presence of five members of the Board of Health and of Privy Councilor Prof. Eugen Sell, one of the most eminent chemists of Germany, who was introduced for the purpose of examining the samples submitted by Mr. Murphy. The result of the meeting was that Mr. Murphy placed at the disposal of the board 300 pounds of different qualities of corn, which the board caused to be prepared, ground, and baked, and then examined with a view to ascertaining the nutritive qualities of the various specimens.

Russian Invasion of Chinese Territory.

TIEN TSIN, Oct. 19.—A frontier officer at Chang reports he recently met a Russian expedition descending the Alai Plateau, the confluence of the Murghabi and Aksu Rivers. The officer adds he protested against this invasion of Chinese territory; but the Russians, being in greater force than the Chinese, disregarded the protest and continued their march. One division of Russians proceeded to Alichar, in the Pamir territory, and another division marched toward the great Pamir territory.

The Volcano in the Sea Getting Fiercer.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TRAPANI, Oct. 19.—The eruption of the volcano near the Island of Pantellaria is hourly becoming fiercer. The waters are thrown upwards in a seething mass, and from below the surface great masses of burning lava and red-hot stones are ejected, which fall upon the island. The shocks of earthquake which heralded the forming of the volcano continue to increase in violence.

Redmond to Run for Parnell's Seat.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Mr. William Redmond has been selected as the Parnellite candidate for the Parliamentary seat for Cork, made vacant by the death of Mr. Parnell.

Australia's Premier Resigns.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 19.—Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, as anticipated, has resigned as a result of the defeat of the government Thursday last.

Brevities by Cable.

The Frankfort electrical exhibition closed yesterday.

Mrs. Parnell, widow of Charles Stewart Parnell, continues in a weak and precarious condition.

The carpenters of London after a strike lasting six months and costing $250,000 have resumed work.

Mr. John W. Marshall, a wealthy citizen of New York, died suddenly yesterday at Kingstown. The cause of death was disease of the heart.

Mgr. Platon, the Metropolitan of Kief, has just died at the age of 89. He was the head of the Russian hierarchy, and was only in subjection to the orders of the Czar.

Advices from Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and other places agree in expressing the belief that the Czar will travel through Berlin in order to meet Emperor William.

At Belgrade yesterday an animal-tamer entered the cage of a Bengal tiger, which attacked him and tore him to pieces in view of the horror-stricken people of the place.

"Overproduction" is the cry among textile manufacturers in many parts of Germany, markets being stagnant and orders unsatisfactory. The McKinley bill is accredited with having caused the falling off in trade.

The Pope has written to M. Harmel, the organizer of the French workingmen's pilgrimages which recently visited Rome, expressing bitter grief at seeing the French pilgrims "abandoned without provocation to the attacks of an ungovernable populace."

The Province of Granada, Spain, was visited by a terrific storm yesterday. The Town of Granada and the whole surrounding country are inundated and immense damage has been caused by the flood. The lower part of the Town of Motreil is submerged.

A dispatch from Breslau, capital of the Province of Silesia, says that an express train yesterday came into collision at Kohlfurt, Silesia, with a shunting engine. The express train was derailed by the shock, five persons were killed, and many were injured.

The garrison at Tlemcen, in the vicinity of the frontier of Morocco, has suddenly received orders to march upon and occupy Touat, the oasis in the Sahara, concerning which France and Morocco have been disputing for some time past, in order to prevent its being occupied by the forces of the Sultan of Morocco.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

Think Balmaceda Still Lives.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—Dr. Francis Rivers and Sig. Carlos Del Rio, late of the military staff of Balmaceda, arrived here early yesterday morning and took the 8 a. m. Pan-Handle train for New York. Neither could speak a word of English. They had with them Louis Bloch of California, an interpreter. Through him they said Balmaceda was not dead, all reports of suicide to the contrary notwithstanding, and they expected to meet him either in New York or in Europe.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

F. M. B. A. MEMBERS AT SEA

UNDECIDED WHETHER IT IS WISE TO BACK THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Probabilities That No Action Will Be Taken on This Point at the Springfield Convention—Democratic Leaders Not at All Certain That They Will Carry New York—Mr. Vrooman, on the Contrary, Is Confident of Republican Success—Political News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The annual session of the State Assembly of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association will be held at the State-House tomorrow and Wednesday. It is expected that 250 or 300 delegates will be present. A prominent member of the order, speaking of this meeting, said today:

"The F. M. B. A. is at sea as to what it will do. The proceedings of the assembly may be tame and they may prove lively. Since the last meeting a year ago the different elements of the order have drifted more or less apart. There are some elements that will be in favor of a third party."

State Treasurer Wilson said tonight: "The proposition for a third party will not, in my estimation, meet the views of the majority of the delegates to the assembly. During the year the organization has grown weaker in the southern part of the State, maintained itself in the central, and grown stronger in the northern. There will be many new men in this assembly and no one knows what it will do."

F. G. Blood of Mount Vernon, State Secretary of the Alliance and also a member of the F. M. B. A., who is identified with the People's party, said: "I am rather doubtful if the question of indorsing the People's party comes before the assembly, and that for this reason: The 22d of next March there will be a meeting of the National Federation of Agricultural and Labor Organizations which was organized at Ocala, Fla., last fall and of which Ben Terrill of Texas is Chairman. This meeting of the Federation wherein all the organizations are represented is to be held for the special purpose of taking action relative to a third party movement, and the result will most likely be the indorsement of the People's party. Until after the meeting of the Federation it is doubtful if the F. M. B. A. takes any definite stand regarding the new party. I am satisfied that if the question of indorsing the People's party should be put to a vote in the assembly tomorrow nine-tenths of the delegates would vote to indorse that party. The same is true of the Alliance, though I do not know that the question will come up in the State meeting of the Alliance at all. If it should, I am sure the Cincinnati platform will be indorsed. The State Alliance will meet here on the 27th of this month, and then something more definite will be known about the matter."

It is pretty certain, however, that an effort will be made to have the State Assembly indorse the new People's party. None of the delegates who have yet arrived will admit that they have any resolution on the subject, but most of them say they would not be surprised if the question of indorsing the new party were sprung on the Assembly when the order of resolutions is reached. The Assembly will probably adopt the usual lot of resolutions. Several amendments to the by-laws will be proposed and most likely adopted. Among the changes proposed is one making women eligible to membership in the order. Another lowers the minimum age of members to 16 years. At present a person under 21 years of age cannot be a member of the F. M. B. A.

NOT CERTAIN OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

Senators Gorman and Brice Do Not Bubble Over with Confidence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—There is a marked change in the State campaign. Democrats in and outside of the State were confident of victory last week, and while the public professions of the managers of Mr. Flower's canvass still indicate the same confidence there is reason to believe that secretly they do not feel the confidence they profess. An indication of what the real feelings of the managers of the campaign are is shown in the opinions of those Democrats who, although living outside the State, have been in touch with the leading Democrats here. The statement comes from trustworthy sources that Senator Gorman of Maryland and Calvin S. Brice of Ohio are in great doubt concerning the result of the canvass in this State. Senator Gorman is quoted by a personal friend as saying: "It is undeniable that the Democrats in New York have a bigger fight on their hands than they have had before in twenty years. What the result will be is yet far from clear in my mind."

Calvin S. Brice is quoted on similar authority as giving utterance to these words: "I cannot foretell what will be the result in New York. At this time it seems to me to be very uncertain."

MR. VROOMAN FORECASTS SUCCESS.

Honest Democrats Will Not Wear the Collar of St. Tamemund.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—John W. Vrooman, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, arrived in town today from the campaigning tour he and Candidate Fassett have been making up the State. In an interview Mr. Vrooman said:

"The Democrats up-country are broken up with this Tammany dictation. For years they have been accustomed to hear of the evils of Tammany, and among those who have condemned the ring tricks and who feel the most strongly have been the honest Democrats. These men find themselves suddenly required to show their loyalty to their party by putting on the Tammany collar. It is small wonder they kick. They are honest men and good men, and they refuse to indorse a political ring the name of which has been a synonym of all that is corrupt and vile in politics. Not only are the Republicans in the State strong and of good courage, but they have to meet a half-hearted enemy. Tammany men down here may say what they please, but the party in the State is badly split up. The local leaders have no spirit; they feel that they are fighting an unequal fight, and they are paralyzed by the disaffection in their own ranks. They find their people unable to accept the shape in which the party comes to them, and they are afraid of the result. This means victory for the Republicans. The fight would be much harder than it is were the united Republicans to meet the united Democrats. As it is, not only will the Republicans refuse to accept Tammany's rule, but the Democrats will prefer not to vote rather than see Tammany in power."

M'KINLEY ON THE SILVER DOLLAR.

He Expounds Republican Doctrine to Two Large Zanesville Audiences.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A royal welcome was accorded Maj. McKinley here today by hundreds of the citizens of the city and county. In consequence of rain the open air meeting was abandoned and the opera-house secured, and at noon crowds were at the door awaiting the opening. The house was filled from base to turret. Many were compelled to leave as they could not get in. When McKinley made his appearance cheer after cheer went up from the large audience. The Major quickly got down to work and said: "The campaign this year is national in its issues which have been raised by the two contending parties, and because the result of the contest in Ohio will be national in its influences and in its results." On the silver question he said:

"The free and unlimited coinage of silver invites every silver-producer of the world to bring his 371¼ grains of silver, which you and I can buy anywhere in the world for 76 cents, and put it in the government hopper and the government coins it at its own expense and gives the silver kings of the country for their 76 cents' worth of silver a silver dollar."

The Major addressed another meeting tonight at 8 o'clock. Tomorrow he will go to Marietta, O.

FLORIDA THIRD PARTY PROSPECTS.

Business of the Farmers' Alliance Convention—Two of the Artful Agriculturists.

DADE CITY, Fla., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Alliance will meet here in its annual convention tomorrow. This is the third annual meeting of the order in this State, and from the present prospects it will be one of the most interesting and far reaching in its effects. It is thought that nearly forty counties will be represented by delegates from the organized county alliances, with probably from 175 to 225 delegates. There are fully 20,000 Alliance men in this State and probably seven-eighths of them are Democrats. As there are about 67,000 registered voters in the State, the Democrats numbering 37,000, it will be seen that the Democratic members of the Alliance number fully one-half of the Democratic votes of the State.

At the convention the third party question promises to be extremely interesting. Those interested in the third party are certainly going to do all possible to force the Alliance men to show their hands.

Among a portion of the loyal Alliance men, who are still conscientious supporters of the Democratic party, it is thought that the Democratic party in the State will, at its convention next year in May, swallow the Ocala platform and demands of the National Alliance, but the leaders of the Democratic party outside of the Alliance say there is nothing in this.

Robert F. Rogers of Suwannee County, President of the State Alliance, loudly proclaimed his loyalty to the Democratic party, but down among the people he is the rankest kind of a third party man. He is ambitious. He wishes to be Governor.

C. B. Collins, State Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, is another third party man, and also an aspirant for a Gubernatorial nomination. His lectures are models of Alliance consistency and Democratic loyalty. But when he leaves the platform he drops his mask and feels his way shrewdly among the disaffected Democratic farmers as to his prospects for the nomination for Governor on a third party ticket.

A lively fight is likely to occur on the indorsement of the Subtreasury bill by the State Alliance. The anti-subtreasurytes are in a minority.

SECRETARY FOSTER'S SPEECH.

He Will Go to Ohio Fixed for the Stump—His Figures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Secretary Foster will go to Ohio tomorrow to remain throughout the campaign. He has put the finishing touches on the speech he is to make at Findlay the 22d. It will discuss both the tariff and the financial question. Instead of starting in on the defensive for the McKinley bill, the Secretary of the Treasury will take the aggressive. He has gathered freely from the *Congressional Record* what Mills and the other free-traders said would be the effect of the bill. He has no trouble in showing that Mills and his colleagues are mighty poor prophets. He will go fully into the question of prices and expects to show that a rise has been the exception rather than the rule. Something will be said of benefits the farmers have got from the duties levied against Canada. On this subject the Secretary has a strong array of facts. Nor will he be afraid to grapple with the wool question. Said Mr. Foster this afternoon: "Admitting that wool has gone down two or three cents a pound I shall show that the same grade is worth 12 cents more in Ohio than in Canada. I have the quotations from Binghamton, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada, which show that the same quality brings 21 cents in Canada and 33 cents in the United States, and I shall ask the Ohio farmers which they prefer." Most of the financial part of the speech will be taken up with silver. The Secretary will explain the policy of the administration and is apt to vigorously arraign the Democratic policy, which in Ohio demands free coinage and in New York calls for the repeal of the Sherman Bullion Purchase law. The workings of the law will be upheld, but there will be no word of encouragement for the free coinage wildness.

The Kansas Farmers' Alliance.

SALINA, Kas., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The first public demonstration of the Alliance convention was held last evening and was a very ordinary beginning to as large an event as it promises to be. The leading farmers are arriving and are looking forward to a big meeting. Farmers Frank McGrath of Beloit, Dr. McLallin of Topeka, and E. H. Snow were present at the meeting last evening. W. L. Brown of Kingman opened the convention with a few scattering remarks about the general hard luck of the farmers of Kingman County. S. M. Scott, Assistant State Treasurer, and A. Newman of Clay County spoke briefly of the movement and the good that was being done by the State lecturers. Through some hitch in the arrangements the debate advertised for Peffer and Burton will not be held until Thursday. Tomorrow the conferees will meet at 10 o'clock. An address will be made by the Mayor. In the evening Judge Utley will talk to the convention.

Preparing to Take Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Today was Republican day in this city, and the result has amazed even those whose expectations were the highest. In point of numbers, in the parade, and enthusiasm it surpassed any political demonstration in Marshall County's history. Special trains were run on all roads leading into the city. Congressman Dolliver spoke to 2,000 people in the opera-house this afternoon, and as less than one-fourth of the visitors could gain admittance an immense overflow meeting was held in Court-House Park. It was addressed by ex-Senator Lafe Young and W. S. Kenworth. In the parade tonight 3,000 were in line. Congressman Dolliver, Senator Young, L. S. Coffin, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Hull, and other notables addressed immense meetings at the opera-house and elsewhere this evening.

Judge Wilkins Not a Candidate.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The report has been current for some time among Illinois politicians that Judge J. W. Wilkins intended to resign from the Supreme Bench in order to make the race for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district: "I do not understand," said the Judge this evening, "how the report could have originated, unless it was from a remark I made just after my election to the Supreme Bench. I was in ill-health at the time, and said if the Supreme Bench served me that way I would leave it. I am not wealthy enough to go to Congress; besides, my inclinations do not run that way. I prefer my present position."

When asked if Mr. Cannon would again be a candidate Judge Wilkins replied that he had no means of knowing.

Will Win in a Walk.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The election for one County Commissioner for Cass County, which will take place Nov. 3, will be a one-sided affair. There are but two candidates in the field, George W. Stout of Ashland, Democrat, and Marcellus Petefish of this city, Prohibitionist. The Republicans failed to name a candidate within the time required by the new law. The Democratic majority in this county is 600, while the total Prohibition vote is only 100.

The Irish-American Republicans.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—There are flattering prospects for a great attendance at the convention of the Irish-American Republican League of Illinois, which will be held here at the State-House next Friday. The movement was inaugurated a few weeks ago, but has grown rapidly. Addresses will be delivered at the convention by M. C. Quinn of Peoria, Judge M. P. Brady of Chicago, John F. Finerty of Chicago, and other well-known Irish-Americans. Edmund O'Connell of Bloomington is President of the league.

The Florida Senatorial Muddle.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 19.—The Secretary of State has attached his signature and the State seal to a copy of the proceedings of the Legislature of May 26, when Call was elected United States Senator. Attorney-General Lamar has declined to institute in the Supreme Court proceedings for the issuance of a mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to sign and seal the appointment of Davidson, as directed by Gov. Fleming.

Chairman Payne Will Not Resign.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Henry C. Payne denies the report that he is to resign as Chairman of the Republican State Central committee. As little work is required of him at present he will serve out his term, which expires next spring, but will not accept a reelection as his business interests require all his time.

Mr. Cannon to Stump Ohio.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Congressman Joseph Cannon will assist the Republicans in their campaign in Ohio. He left Danville this evening and has daily appointments for the remainder of the month, the first one being at Tremont tomorrow.

Gov.-Senator Hill in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—Gov. Hill and party arrived here at 8:40 this morning. After breakfast they took a ride over the city, and at 1 o'clock an informal call was made on Gov. McKinney. They afterwards lunched with Mayor Ellyson.

MORALS AND THE CHURCH

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE ECUMENICAL METHODIST COUNCIL.

The Rev. W. V. Tudor Takes the Ground That Legislation Can Encourage Men in Morality—Dr. Posnett Thinks Stock Speculation Is as Bad as Gambling with Dice or on the Turf—Judge Sibley Argues for the Right of Divorce—Other Religious Gatherings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The Methodist Ecumenical Council today decided that the week of prayer begin Nov. 15. The Rev. Dr. Morley of the Committee on Methodist Statistics made a report, some of the details of which were as follows: Ministers, 4,481; members, 915,284; adherents, 4,209,601. Asia, ministers, 533; members, 34,334; adherents, 114,968; Africa, ministers, 204; members, 71,147; adherents, 283,376. Australia and Polynesia, ministers, 786; members, 93,140; adherents, 488,183. Totals for Eastern section: Ministers, 6,004; members, 1,113,905; adherents, 5,096,128. Western section: Ministers, 36,601; members, 5,380,494; adherents, 20,281,976. Grand totals: Ministers, 42,695; members, 6,494,399; adherents, 20,281,296.

The report of the Committee on Executive Commission, which was read by Dr. Hamilton, was as follows:

The committee to which was referred the question of a third ecumenical conference recommended that such a conference be held in the year 1901, subject to the approval and direction of the several bodies of Methodists. The committee respectfully recommends that the appointment of an executive commission shall be constituted on the basis of organization of the ecumenical conference, and which shall consist of eighty members. The committee shall be divided into two sections, called respectively the Western section, to consist of fifty members, and the Eastern section, to consist of thirty members. The Executive committee of the Eastern section shall be distributed among the various branches of Methodism represented in that section as follows: Wesleyan, 11 members; Irish Methodists, 2; Methodist new connection, 2; primitive Methodist, 2; Bible Christians, 2; United Methodist Free Church, 3; Australian Methodist, 1; French Methodist, 1; Wesleyan Reform Union, 1; United Free Gospel Churches, 1; South African Methodists, 1; West Indian Methodists, 1.

The Western Section.

The Western section shall be distributed as follows among the various branches of Methodism represented in that section: Methodist Episcopal, 18 members; Methodist Episcopal South, 8; Methodist Church of Canada, 4; African Methodist Episcopal Church, 3; African Methodist Episcopal Zion, 3; Colored Methodist Episcopal, 1; Methodist Protestant, 1; United Brethren in Christ, 1; American Wesleyan, 1; Union American Methodist Episcopal, 1; African Union Methodist Episcopal, 1; Free Methodist, 1; Congregational Methodist, 1; Primitive Methodists, 1; British Methodists, 1; Independent Methodists, 1; United Brethren in Christ (old constitution), 1; Evangelical Association, 1. Among other duties the commission is to make the necessary arrangements for the next executive conference, subject to the approval of the several churches represented.

The consideration of the report was postponed till tomorrow and the topic of the day, "The Church and Public Morality," was taken up. The first essay was read by the Rev. W. V. Tudor of Richmond, Va., and was as follows:

We are sometimes told by those who admit that legal restraint of the vices of society is within the jurisdiction of the State that such legislation is nugatory. "You cannot make men moral by act of Parliament." So runs the threadbare pathos of this worn-out pastoral. Now, if this means that law cannot generate inward righteousness it is true, but those who saw the air with this old saw very well know that the friends of moral legislation do not propose to accomplish by it any such result, for statutes of every kind assume to deal only with men's acts, not with intentions or motives. The rules of the churches never created inward holiness—that is not their function in church economy—but they serve as an inferential and wholesome discipline of conduct, and thus they help to make men moral by law. Did not the law that chartered the Louisiana State lottery and authorized its rowing commission of infamy through the mails, newspapers, and telegraph, did not legislation, by furnishing the means and inducements of an immoral temptation, make men immoral by law? Can there be a doubt that the act of Congress which has closed the mails and press to the lottery's nefarious schemes has diminished this immorality and therefore made moral with respect to this vice the conduct of many whose conduct the opposite state of the law made immoral? May the law precede or must it simply follow public sentiment in attempting to control the vices of society?

Two Views of Law.

There are two schools of thought, one insisting that the law should hold aloft a standard of conduct sufficiently above the level of average opinion to become a guide and a beacon, the other insisting that the standard should be below the level of average public sentiment or only parallel with it in order to prevent the scandal which arises from a breach of law in its non-enforcement. The truth is that there is little danger of the enactment of a law under a representative government in advance of the working beliefs of at least a majority of the community, and yet to cite an instance in the current discussions and campaigns relating to the suppression of the saloon, we find many persons who profess to be sincerely in favor of the suppression opposing it on the ground that the public mind is not ready for the movement.

The Rev. Joseph Posnett of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Hull, England, then delivered an address on "Legal Restraint on the Vices of Society." He said:

Betting and gambling are present day questions and are of all concerning importance. Possibly one of the worst forms of gambling—gambling practiced on a colossal scale and gambling indulged in by not a few Christian professors—is the gambling of the Stock Exchange. Talk of a frantic, fanatical, uproarious enthusiasm on matters religious as something to be condemned. For my part I have never seen or heard anything in connection with the wildest religious excitement at all comparable with what I saw for the space of half an hour in Wall street in New York. No doubt the gambling of the stock exchange differs widely in form and expression from the gambling of the turf and the dice. But in spirit, the manifestation of an ever-grasping, all-devouring, all-consuming covetousness, it is one and the same thing.

An Advocate of Divorces.

Judge H. L. Sibley of Marietta, O., whose topic was "Marriage and Divorce Laws," advanced the proposition that a right to divorce is complemental to and demanded by the right to marriage. Marriage was a means, not an end. Special cases excepted, God and nature had made the relation the universal right of mature men and women. This included the right of each party to the union to its essential benefits. Desertion deprived the innocent party of these unless made a ground for divorce. A primal law of the relation was usefulness of the society. This desertion wickedly violated. Hence in reason it was a cause for divorce. The gist of it all was in the principle, deducible alike from reason and scripture, that the right to marriage, in its essential benefits, and as the only condition for righteous propagation, becomes paramount to the rule of its permanence in cases of wrong to an innocent partner, whereby the fundamental obligations of the relation are abnegated. This view of the institution made its great ends, moral and social, more important than technical preservation of its naked bond, as manifestly they were. It looked upon the union also in its usual character of a means divinely adopted to work out noble results for those within its bond, and not in any case a chain to bind the good after the bad had broken and repudiated it.

Several more addresses were made and then the address from the council to the Methodist churches was read. The address was in part as follows:

We rejoice to recognize the substantial unity which exists among the various Methodist bodies. Its firm basis is a common creed. We are all faithful to the simple scriptural and generous theology which God, through the clear intellect and loving heart of John Wesley, restored to his church. The intellectual movement and the social changes of our time may have led to some change in the form of expression or some shifting of the emphasis of our teaching; but they have not led us even to reconsider that living theology which has abundantly proved itself upon our pulses. Indeed, it would be strange if, while other churches are drawing towards it, we should have departed from it. And there are other grounds of unity. We are proud of the same spiritual ancestry; we sing the same holy hymns; our modes of worship are very similar, and, what is most important of all, the type of religious experience is fundamentally the same throughout the Methodist world. Our ecclesiastic principles are not so various as the forms in which they are accidentally embodied. Rejoicing in these things, we think that the time has come for a closer cooperation of the Methodist churches both at home and abroad, which shall prevent waste of power and unhallowed rivalry. Before the eyes of many of us passes the delightful vision of a time when, in each land where it is planted, Methodism shall become for every useful purpose one, and the Methodism of the world shall be a close and powerful federation of churches for the spread of the kingdom of Christ. We need to combine our energies, for the work we have to do is vast and urgent.

Difficulties of Faith.

The skepticism and indifference which are so natural to the human heart have been reinforced by an abuse of science and philosophy. The hard lots of millions make it very difficult for them to believe in God, our Father. There is so much that the churches have not done to redress the wrongs and heal the sufferings of mankind that it is hard for many to believe in their divine mission. The standing evils of society are aggravated by the close pressure in our great cities and are discovered to the eyes of all in our daily newspapers. Let us preach and live the Gospel of Christ in its integrity, dismissing all narrow conception of our duty. Let us trace the moral evil of men to its true sources in their surroundings, their physical natures, their ignorance, their passions, and their will, and set ourselves to deal comprehensively with them. To these pacific ailments of mankind let us apply specific remedies. To do this it will be necessary for the members of our churches to make a full use of their political rights. To allow the great powers of law and government and their still greater influence to fall into the hands of ungodly men would be incredible folly and sin. God forbid that any of our churches should become the instrument of political parties. It is doubtless necessary that individuals should have party attachments, and Methodists are found in all the great historic parties. But when a member of our church has taken his place in that political connection which is most in harmony with his ideas and convictions let him never forget that there are great moral interests superior to all party exigencies in which he must seek first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness.

Evils to Be Resisted.

Every proposal that imperils the sanctity of the home, the purity of women, the innocence of children; that violates the Christian Sabbath; that sanctions and increases wrong, should be immediately and earnestly resisted. Of a few of the great evils which admit in some degree of public treatment we cannot be silent. Intemperance, the fruitful mother of the brood of evils, is largely created by legalized temptation. Snares are planted in almost every street for the unwary and unsteady. Is it too much to ask that our people will combine to use all legal instruments to abate this wanton solicitation of man to vice and crime? Let us discourage in every way gambling and betting which spring from the love of excitement and the lust of gain, two of the besetting evils of the modern world; and let us abstain from all reckless speculation in business which cannot be distinguished from gambling. Excessive and unfair competition, which is secreting so much bitterness in the breasts of men and depositing so many of the materials of convulsion in society, should be steadily avoided and discountenanced. And shall we not do all we can in quiet time to mold public opinion and establish courts of arbitration that the complicated crime of aggressive war may be averted?

The Value of Women.

We distinctly approve of associations in which, unfettered by any vow, godly women may be organized for ministry to human needs and sorrow. But we hope that with their enlightening opportunities women may not be tempted to undervalue the sphere in which they are not only supreme but alone; as the sun in its path through the heavens, the sphere of the mother is home. The children of our church have occupied the attention of the conference. In the formation and wonderful progress of the great societies on the American continent such as the Epworth League, we greatly rejoice. We should be glad if similar societies, ad

QUEER WORK APPARENT.

ROBIN HOOD'S PERFORMANCE IN THE GARFIELD HURDLE HANDICAP.

He Runs the Mile and a Quarter in 2:20 1-4, the Fastest Time of This Sort at the Track Since Hurdle Racing Began There—A Comparison That Causes Comment—Wretched Riding Proves a Feature of the Program—Summary of Events.

Stern measures are necessary to cleanse the hurdle racing at Garfield Park. Some of the bookmakers "duck" it already. There was queer work in Saturday's race and no judicial action. Yesterday Robin Hood, who ran a cheap last on Saturday, carried the same weight, won from a better field with a margin of four lengths at the end, and ran the mile and a quarter in 2:20¼, the fastest race of the kind run at Garfield since hurdling has been inaugurated and within 4¼ seconds of Jim McGowan's record, which has stood since 1882. Never was there a more acute case of a horse arising from a trance thar in Robin Hood's win. His people and their confidants played him at 12 and 15 to 1, and after the race it was explained that the horse had had the "injection." The public is having a hard time when it bets on form and injection both, and it may be well for judicial injections to be given such cattle as Robin Hood, Ormie, and others.

The whole hurdling game has been queer. Horses running in the same interest, but entered from two and three different stables, with only one "meant," have performed in two of the races of late, and the time to purify has come. If Robin Hood has been run truly of late an honest man cannot afford to own him. That's all there is to it.

There was the usual villainous riding in yesterday's races. J. Porter did the most of it. He rode Eddie R. in the first race and Antoinette in the second most vilely, and used the favorite Semper Fidele so jerkily in the handicap that she never had a chance when the real racing began. True, Porter won the third race on St. August, but his win was a scratch, because little Kuhn rode Lew Carlile badly and actually pulled out from the rail at the stand's end to let St. August through. "Monk" Overton's work was grand by contrast. In the handicap Guido had no chance, yet Overton got everything out and landed Guido third. Then he won easily, chiefly by good riding, on his own gelding, Bou Air, in the fifth race.

The afternoon was cold and raw, the attendance 2,500, and the track smooth, but rather dead. Two favorites only won, and the ring had a good deal the best of the afternoon's speculation, winning heavily from the public, but losing to wise divisions, who play information and not form.

Favorites Who Won.

The winning favorites were Paul Dombey, 8 to 5, and Bon Air, evens. The other winners were: Vedette, 15 and 20 to 1—a good thing let loose; St. August, 5 to 1; Mary McGowan, 4 and 5 to 1, and Robin Hood, 12 and 15 to 1. A parleed dollar on the six winners would have won $32,760.

The winning jockeys were Burns on Vedette, Hoggett on Paul Dombey, J. Porter on St. August, Goodale on Mary McGowan, Overton on Bon Air, and W. Johnson on Robin Hood.

Eddie R. and Little Midget, each 3 to 1, were favorites for the opening six furlong selling dash. Eddie R. made all the running into the stretch, where he quit and got no aid from Porter, Vedette coming from behind and winning under a pull by a length from Miss Lou, Eddie R. third, two lengths back. Leo was horribly cut down in the race, the tendons of his right hind leg above the elbow being severed. He was shot.

The five-furlong spin for 2 year-olds under light weights had Paul Dombey for its natural favorite, and there was nothing in it but Paul, who led out, romped in front all the way, and won in an easy gallop by four lengths, Forest Belle getting the place by two lengths from Kangaroo.

Lew Carlile was the form choice for the mile selling race, and was backed down from 8 to 1 to 8 to 5. St. August was always at 5 to 1. The speedy Lizzie Gwynne made the pace to the stretch turn, where Carlile was lapped on her, with St. August fifth, behind Lizzie B. and Quotation. At the free field Carlile was in front and winning, with Porter and St. August on the rail and coming. At the stand's end young Kuhn pulled Carlile out. St. August came through, and Porter outriding Kuhn, who wabbled ludicrously on Carlile, St. August won by a good head, Lizzie Gwynne third, an open length back of Carlile. L. A. Legg, Carlile's owner, bid up and bought St. August for $2,000, an advance of $200 on his entrance price. Quotation's running in the race was no better looking than the odds against her, which rose from 3 to 4 to 1.

The handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, with a strong field of seven, was the betting race of the day. The quotations were:

Horses.	First.	Second.	Third
Guido	2½ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1
Mary McGowan	4 to 1	5 to 1	4 to 1
Annie Brown	30 to 1	20 to 1	20 to 1
Salonica	12 to 1	10 to 1	8 to 1
Zed	10 to 1	10 to 1	12 to 1
Semper Fidele	2 to 1	8 to 5	3 to 1
Royal Flush	12 to 1	10 to 1	10 to 1

Guido, Royal Flush, and Zed were first off to a good start. At the stand the leaders were Royal Flush, Semper Fidele, and Guido. Royal Flush ran out on the turn and young Kuhn, off well with Annie Brown, got cut off and was virtually out of it with the filly from that point. Royal Flush was in front and clear, with Zed, Guido, and Mary McGowan as the contending horses on the stretch turn. Straightened out for the run home Mary McGowan was lapped on Royal Flush, and half way down she came away, Goodale hands down, and won in a common canter by two lengths from Royal Flush, the same before Guido less than himself, all out, and wonderfully well ridden by Overton. Goodale rode the winner well. Porter performed badly on the favorite.

Bon Air Wins by a Length.

Another six-furlong selling dash was fifth on the card. Bon Air, with Overton up, was favorite, and backed down from 7 to 5 to evens. Bolster and Warren Leland led out of a good start, Leland taking the lead and making all the running to the free field, where "Monk" Overton came up with Bon Air and won in a hand gallop by a length, Warren Leland three lengths in front of Tom Jones. Annie G., well backed at from 8 to 5 to 1, stumbled and fell on the turn from the half. The filly and Kuhn were only badly shaken up.

The last race was a mile and a quarter handicap over five hurdles. The Blakely pair—Bassanio and Lijero—were always even money favorites. Robin Hood was at 12 and 15 to 1. Bob Thomas led to the last jump, when Bassanio and he took badly, and with a swerve. Robin Hood, close behind, took the hurdle cleanly, and, vigorously ridden under the whip by Johnson, won by four lengths from Bassanio in the fast time of 2:20¼. Bob Thomas was third. The racing summary follows:

The Summaries.

First race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Vedette, 99 pounds (Burns), 15 to 1, won; Miss Low, 95 (Chammes), 6 to 1, second; Eddie R., 101 (J. Porter), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼. Little Midget, 90 (Hoggett), 3 to 1; Adversity, 93 (Kuhn), 30 to 1; Anne Elizabeth, 96 (Gemoets), 15 to 1; Steve Jerome, 98 (Irving), 15 to 1; Red Fox, 101 (Fitzmorris), 12 to 1; and Tom Stevens, 107 (H. Smith), 15 to 1, ran unplaced. Leo, 107 (Hennessy), 15 to 1, was cut down in the race and shot.

Second race, purse $400, entrance $10, for maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Paul Dombey, 100 pounds (Hoggett), 8 to 5, won; Forest Belle, 97 (Kuhn), 6 to 1, second; Kangaroo, 100 (Goodale), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Antoinette, 97 (J. Porter), 3 to 1; Angeree, 97 (Stuckey), 12 to 1; Freedom, 100 (McDonald), 6 to 1; Guess Not, 105 (H. Smith), 30 to 1; Midway, 100 (Haslett), 20 to 1; and Bush McDuff, 100 (Fitzmorris), 40 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $600, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile—St. August, 106 pounds (J. Porter), 5 to 1, won; Lew Carlile, 94 (Evans), 8 to 5, second; Lizzie Gwynne, 96 (Bain), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. Sunny Brook, 97 (Kuhn), 15 to 1; Lizzie B., 98 (Hoggett), 6 to 1; and Innocence, 105 (Baxter), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, free handicap, $15 each starter, $800 added, one mile and one-sixteenth—Mary McGowan, 108 pounds (Goodale), 4 to 1, won; Royal Flush, 94 (Hoggett), 10 to 1, second; Guido, 114 (Overton), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Zed, 98 (H. Smith), 12 to 1; Semper Fidele, 99 (T. Sloan), 8 to 1; Semper Fidele, 106 (J. Porter), 2 to 1; and Annie Brown, 90 (Kuhn), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Bon Air, 104 pounds (Overton), even, won; Warren Leland, 107 (McDonald), 12 to 1, won; Tom Jones, 99 (Thompson), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Fitz Hugh Lee, 98 (H. Smith), 6 to 1; Tramp, 107 (Hennessy), 12 to 1; Jim Dunn, 104 (Hogrefe), 4 to 1; Bolster, 101 (Haslett), 12 to 1; and Starter Caldwell, 104 (Goodale), 30 to 1, ran unplaced. Annie G., 99 (Kuhn), 5 to 1, fell in the race.

Sixth race, purse $400, hurdle handicap, over five hurdles, one mile and one-quarter—Robin Hood, 125 pounds (W. Johnson), 12 to 1, won; Bassanio, 162 (Downing), 4 to 5, second; Bob Thomas, 145 (McBride), 25 to 1, third. Time, 2:20¼. Speculator, 138 (Finaly), 10 to 1; Lijero, 136 (Blakely), 3 to 5; Aristocrat, 140 (G. Cochran), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Today's Card.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, to carry 109 pounds, five furlongs—Callie, 91 pounds; Marmeee, 97; Sister Linda, 97; Miss Mary, 109; Miss Nelson, 109; Fitzhugh Lee, 112; Tramp, 112.

Second race, purse $400, for maidens, all ages to carry 107 pounds, one mile—Viola Quaid, 91 pounds; Connedrum, 100; No Remarks, 103; Fred Knox, 103; Galbanum, 103; Gov. Wheeler, 109; Bon Ton, 109; Longwell, 109; Oakdale, 109.

Third race, $600 added, a selling sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and one-sixteenth—Pendleton, 77 pounds; Maud Howard, 84; Receiver, 92; Martin Russell, 92; Lizzie B., 95; Louise M., 99; Hazelhurst, 100; Prince, 117.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, six furlongs—M. A. B., 89 pounds; Bob Francis, 92; Niantic, 97; Weaverman, 96; Tillie S., 104; Sunshine Whisky, 104; Orville, 107; Arthur Murray, 107; Invercauld, 107; Big Man, 110; Julius Sax, 113; Walter, 114; Jennie S., 115.

Fifth race, same conditions as first race—Esperenza, 91 pounds; Rudolph, 100; Lorenzo, 100; Roley Boley, 102; Bob Wade, 112; Fan King, 112; Lake View, 112.

Washington Park Entries.

There are 1,104 entries to date to the Washington Park stakes, and about fifty more are expected from California and England. They are distributed as follows: Hyde Park, 1892, 153; Kenwood, 1892, 102; Lakeside, 1892, 88; Drexel, 1892, 80; American Derby, 1893, 304; Queen Isabella, 1893, 171; Sheridan, 1893, 206; Total, 1,104. Eastern owners send 193 entries, 96 to the 1893 Derby. The latest groups of nominations are: Walcott & Campbell, 11; John Hunter, 10; Green B. Morris, 7; Foxhall Keene, 11, and Belmont Estate, 37. Form England there is an indefinite number of entries from the Duke of Beaufort, one from the Earl of Durham, and thirteen from Col. North, the nitrate king. The Pacific coast owners have sent 230 nominations, seventy-three of which are for the Derby of 1893. Palo Alto's thirteen is the latest contribution.

After an Alleged Gambler.

Judge Collins was asked yesterday to grant a temporary injunction in the suit of the Eclipse Athletic and Racing Association, restraining the city from interfering with Joe Ullman selling pools in a building on Washington street. The attorney for complainant was anxious for a restraining order, as the business of the association was practically at a standstill. The court said he could not hear the motion until today. Corporation Counsel Miller will deny that the pool-selling is being conducted in such an inclosure as contemplated by law and says that the alleged amusement for which Ullman holds a license is only a cover to carry on a gambling resort.

Turf Notes.

Frank Shaw had another good day yesterday, closing with a profit of $6,000 on Vedette, St. August, Bon Air, and Robin Hood.

Henry Avis is going to the Mulkey farm, near Lexington, in a few days with Verge d'Or, Royal Flush, and the stable's 2-year-olds.

Another great 2-year-old has turned up in California. It is W. F. Smith's bay colt Kebir, by Alcazar out of a Santa Claus mare, who won the third heat of a race at San Francisco last week in 2:20¾.

Jim Brown, who never lost a match, and "Keen Jimmie" of the Oakdale Stable are talking of a match for $1,000 or $2,500 a side between Falero, 118 pounds, and Little Billy, 115 pounds, at a mile, and Falero and Addie, sex allowances, at six furlongs.

A new comer to the Western turf is Charles Fleischman, the well-known Cincinnati banker and distiller. He paid $11,700 for two St. Blaise colts, and has entered them both in the American Derby of 1893. They are by St. Blaise—Corina and St. Blaise—Deliah.

Budd Doble was in the city yesterday. Of Nancy Hanks he said: "She is rounding to again. I shall work her out Tuesday morning on the new Nashville track. She is likely to be good enough to go against Maud S." 2:08¾ this week. When she is ready Nancy Hanks will beat that record."

NATIONAL GUARD SHOOT.

Preliminary Practice for the Fort Sheridan Competition.

Preliminary preparations for the rifle competition which will commence at Fort Sheridan today under the auspices of the Second Infantry were begun yesterday. The first train that arrived at the fort Sunday night brought a number of the riflemen, and by noon fully sixty of them were on the ground.

The building lately erected was made the headquarters of the officers. The weather, though raw and chilly, put new life into the men, and in a short time they had put up sixty tents in two lines near the officers' headquarters. It is expected that about 200 or 250 officers and men will be on the ground today, and in that event the erection of fifty more tents will be necessary.

Col. Crofton and officers of the fort visited the camp during the day and gave the Second Infantry a hearty welcome. The regiments represented are the Second of Chicago, Third of Rockford, Fourth of Greenup, Fifth of Springfield, and Sixth of Moline. The First Regiment failed to materialize for some unknown reason, although it had promised to send a delegation to the shoot. Twelve range officers are yet to be selected to complete the list, and it will also be necessary to appoint seventy-eight men for scoring and detail work.

This is the largest competition ever given in this State, considerable interest being manifested as to the results. Heretofore the National Guard and regular army men have shot under different rules, affording the latter quite an advantage, considering the their many opportunities for practice. But this shoot will be governed by the same rules and will settle a dispute as to better marksmanship and whether the militiamen can shoot as well as the regular army men.

During yesterday afternoon some of the men began a little bull's-eye practice at 200 yards. Bull's eyes were flying in all directions, showing that the National Guard had not forgotten what it had once learned.

If the weather permits everything points to the most successful militia shoot that has ever been held in this State.

De Pauw Beats Butler at Football.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The inter-collegiate champion football season opened here today in a splendidly contested game between Butler and De Pauw. Over 700 people attended, in which the De Pauw ribbon and yell were in decided majority. The De Pauw team this year is stronger than ever before, and they will give the other teams many hard falls before the season closes. It is composed of C. W. Smith, center; Teter, right guard; Whitcomb, left guard; Arbuckle, right tackle; Stahl, left tackle; Jones, right end; E. O. Smith, left end; Orton, quarter back; Sims, right half; Minor, left half; McMullen, full back. The Depauw boys captured the game by the score of 32 to 20. Minor, Sims, and Jones did the best work. Butler was represented by Mann, center; Bob Hall, left guard; Himmel, right guard; Nichols, right end; Thomas Hall, left end; Cameron, right half; Baker, left half; Robinson, full back; Cullom, quarter back; Miller and Thompson, tacklers.

Toff Wall Turns Coward.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 19.—It was expected Toff Wall would meet Billy McCarthy, the Australian pugilist, at the National Sporting club tonight in a twenty-round fight for £200. Wall turned coward early in the day. His backers learned of his backdown and supplied a sound boxer in his place. It was Arthur Bobbett. Frank Slavin seconded McCarthy. During the first three rounds Bobbett did well, but after that the Australian style bothered him. In the tenth round McCarthy knocked Bobbett down nine times. Bobbett was a bloody spectacle, but he rose for two more rounds. In the twelfth he went down eight times. The last time he was too exhausted to rise. It is conceded Wall's pugilistic career is ended.

Hanlan Defeats McLean.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 19.—Hanlan defeated Alex. McLean here today in a three-mile race in outrigged skiffs by 200 yards. Hanlan gave McLean thirty feet start, but before 100 yards were covered he had passed him, and was never afterward hard-pressed. The water was in splendid condition, and the three miles were made in 21:31½.

The New York Bicycle Race.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—One o'clock score of bicycle match in Madison Square Garden: Ashinger, 322 miles 6 laps; Edlin, 320 miles 1 lap; Martin, 317 miles 6 laps; Lamb, 313 miles; Scheck, 298 miles; Albert, 290 miles; Robb, 282 miles 6 laps; Prince, 264 miles; Boyst, 240 miles; Stage, 227 miles; Wood, 194 miles 5 laps; O'Flanagan, 139 miles 8 laps.

General Sporting Notes.

Jack Dempsey's benefit at San Francisco is said to have netted him $25,000.

Paddy Gorman and the Black Pearl fight Saturday night at San Francisco.

Jimmy Carroll has arrived at Bay St. Louis and will go at once into training for his fight with Myer.

George Slosson refuses to talk match with Frank Ives, but would play in a tournament against him.

George La Blanche will attempt to knock Jim Williams of Utah out in seven rounds shortly at Salt Lake City.

Jack O'Brien, the English middleweight, is coming to this country looking for a fight with George La Blanche, the Marine.

Saturday, Oct. 31, teams from the Universities of Kansas and Missouri will play a match game of Rugby football at Kansas City.

Sealers Still Need Watching.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—The United States revenue cutter Richard Rush left today for Unalaska. The vessel was ordered back to the sealing grounds, as it is reported that a number of sealers who were not satisfied with their small catch are waiting to make a descent on the rookeries when the revenue vessels shall have left Bering Sea. It is expected that the Rush will remain in the vicinity of the seal islands until the middle of December.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

FOOLED THEIR BACKERS.

THE FIRST PICKS PROVE DISAPPOINTMENTS AT LEXINGTON.

But One Favorite Succeeds in Getting Under the Wire Ahead of the Field—The Opening Day's Sport Marred by Rain—How the Horses Finished on Other Tracks—Sales in New York—General Turf and Sporting News.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—It was cold, dreary, and dismal today—the opening day of the fall meeting. It rained at intervals during the racing. The track was heavy and the attendance just fair to middling. Half a dozen scratches left the card the reverse of attractive, and every race witnessed a strung-out field. The favorites were slaughtered except in one race. Rorka, Laura, Doxey, and Patrick were made hot favorites, but Patrick could not run a little bit in the heavy going, and Kinscem easily vanquished Doxey.

An owners' handicap in the first race, half a mile, for 2-year-olds, meant an unsatisfactory scramble, as there were ten starters. Woodchuck (Paul) was at 3½ to 1; Stratton (Washam) and Rook Ladley 4½ to 1. each; Rosebay (Davis) 10 to 1. Rook Ladley had the race at his mercy nearly the entire journey and won as he liked by three lengths, Rosebay the same distance before Reflection. Time, 54¼.

Rorka (Freeman) was an even money favorite in the second race, one mile. Strathmead (Paul) was at 3 to 1, Content (Combs) 7 to 1, and long odds the others. Rorka and Strathmead ran lapped in the lead for six furlongs, when Strathmead shut up like a jackknife and Rorka galloped home an easy winner. Content beat Ed Eshel by two lengths for the place, the others being strung out to the eighth pole. Time, 1:47¾.

Eight started in the mile and seventy-yard selling and Patrick (Lee) was backed down to even money. Fleurdelis (Barnes) and Outcry (Stephee) were each at 3 to 1. Donnell (Lindsay) and Lillian Lindsay (Freeman) 12 to 1 each. Patrick straggled along in the rear most of the journey and was beaten off. Donnell led from the start to finish and won by two lengths, Outcry the same distance before Lillian Lindsay. Time, 1:52½.

Nina Archer and two others were scratched in the fourth race, mile and fifty yards, leaving only three starters, and of these Laura Doxey (Washam) was backed down to 1 to 2. Kinscem (Lindsay) was 9 to 5 and London Smoke 12 to 1. After they had gone two-thirds of the journey Kinscem went to the front, and she galloped under the string an easy winner by three lengths, Doxey five in front of London Smoke. Time, 1:51.

The last race was a half-mile spin for 2-year-olds, with eight starters, and Stella Walker (Hutchell) and Missal (Lilly) each at 3 to 1; Clementine (Paul), 4 to 1. Clementine had everything her own way and won in a canter by three lengths, Missal a length before Black Beauty.

Entries for Today.

First race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Elspa, 89 pounds; Leubria, 94; Parole, 95; Ingner, 99; Cicile, 99; Relief, 99; Bob Toombs, 103; Innocence, 103; Relicence, 103; Purysar D., 104.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, heats—Leader II., 98 pounds; Elsmere, 98; Morning Star, 98; Twilight, 104; Trust, 107; Sir Robert, 107; Lillian Lindsay, 108.

Third race, one mile and fifty yards, selling—Gretchma, 79 pounds; Puryear D., 87; Tenacity, 103.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, handicap—Miss Hawkins, 86 pounds; Kitchen, 114; Rorka, 116.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Julia May, 101 pounds; Rook Lardley, 101; Reticence, 101; Torrent, 104; Puryear D., 107; Wadsworth, 107.

OPENING DAY AT INDEPENDENCE.

Two Accidents Mar the Sport Somewhat—Results of the Races.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The initial day of the two weeks' meeting of the Independence Driving Park Association was most favorable as regards the elements and time made. This is a meeting of record breaking and low marking. Every horse will in this practice, and, while the purses hung up are not large, the sport will be good. Two accidents occurred on the track today. J. J. Brown of Hastings, Minn., owner of Female Pirate, was knocked down and seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. In the 2-year-old trot Queen of the West collided in the first heat with another sulky, threw her driver, and ran for two miles, cutting herself badly, and was drawn. The summary:

2:30 minute class trot:

Bertrace Patches, br. m., by Seneca Patchen	1	1	1
Jourdan Wilkes, b. s., by Dewey Wilkes	2	2	2
Shermont, b. s., by Egmont	3	3	3
Billy Creamer, br. s., by Egmont	5	5	4
Linwood, ch. s., by Nutwood	4	4	5
Shawhan, br. s., by Victor von Bismarck	6	8	6
King Hazelmont, b. s., by Moncayo	8	6	7
Silvertail Lightning, b. s.	7	7	8
Tam O'Shanter, by McMahon	9	dis.	

Time—2:30; 2:29¾; 2:29.

Summary 2-year-old 2:40 minute class trot:

Douglass, by Forest Bismarck	1	1	
May Homer, b. m., by Homer	4	2	
Doctor H., ro. s., by Manbrino Dick	2	3	
Senator Wapsie, b. s., by Senator	3	3	
Richard B., b. s., by Welchman	5	4	

Time—2:43; 2:44.

3:00 class pace, unfinished:

Female Pirate, blk. m., by Archer's Almont	2	3	4	4
True, b. s., by Rocks	1	1	1	1
Headmaster, gr. g., by Red Jacket	4	1	1	2
Neb, br. g., by Idol	3	5	5	5
Bonnie Wilkes, br. m., by Adrian Wilkes	5	4	3	3
Well Ahead, by Wedgewood	6	2	2	1

Time—2:25¾; 2:22; 2:23¾; 2:25; 2:25.

To beat 2:30 Col. Lillard, b. s., by Jay Bird, trotted in 2:23¾.

To beat 2:26¼ Hermatic, b. s., by Ira Wilkes, trotted in 2:23¾.

To beat 2:23 Gov. F., b. s., by Royalty, trotted in 2:20.

To beat 2:18 Poem, b. s., by Gen. Washington, trotted in 2:16¾.

To beat 2:30 Jessie McCorkle trotted in 2:27.

To beat 2:20 Manston, b. s., by Rysdick, trotted in 2:23¾.

To beat 2:24 Erena, by Alcyon, trotted in 2:23.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

Results at Gloucester.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—This was favorite day at Gloucester, four favorites winning out of five races. Although it was raining all day there was some pretty good racing. Samaritan in the first, Battle Cry in the third, Salisbury in the fourth, and Cartoon in the fifth were made favorites. Farewell in the second was selling all over at 15 to 1. The summaries follow:

First race, seven furlongs—Samaritan (Morris) won, Bohemian (Barbee) second, Lost Star (McDermott) third. Time, 1:32¾. Betting: Samaritan, 2 to 1; Bohemian, 5 to 1; Lost Star, 7 to 1.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Farewell (Ross) won, O'Kelly (Bender) second, Copeland (Hogan) third. Time, :58¾. Betting: Farewell, 15 to 1; O'Kelly, 4 to 1; Copeland, 25 to 1.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Battle Cry (Bender), won; Dunbarton (Snedeker), second; Gienali (Manlove), third. Time, 1:25½. Betting—Battle Cry, 3 to 1; Dunbarton, 5 to 1; Gienali, 25 to 1.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Salisbury (Barbee), won; Spendonet (Morris), second; Hawkeye (Hill), third. Time, :57. Betting—Salisbury, 6 to 5; Spendonet, 4 to 1; Hawkeye, 8 to 1.

Fifth race, one mile—Cartoon (Larrish) won, Lotion (Bergen) second, Jim Clare (Morris) third. Time, 1:48. Betting—Cartoon, 5 to 2; Lotion, 3 to 2; Jim Clare, 3 to 1.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, seven furlongs—Hawkstone, 115 pounds; Clamor, 115; Sir William, 110; Harwood, 110; Edward F., 105; Mackenzie, 105; Melwood, 105; Bonnie S., 106; King Solomon, 105; James A. H., 105; William Henry, 105; Lannes, 105; Amboy, 105; Thorns, 102.

Second race, six furlongs, 2-year-olds—Mulatto, 109 pounds; Comforter, 106; Miss Aggie, 106; Disappointment, 106; Selah, 103; Illian, 103; Jersey, 103; Keltorno, 103.

Third race, seven and a half furlongs, 3-year-olds—Flemington, 113 pounds; Rose Howard, 106; Passmore, 98; Kate Clark, 95; Maggie R., 95.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Glendale, 117 pounds; Jim Clare, 116; Raveller, 110; Birthday, 110; Tyrone, 110; Charles Reed, 104; Silleck, 104; Albert Stull, 98; Harzburg, 98; Gen. Gordon, 98; Hot Scotch, 95; Little Dick, 93; Yulpina, 84.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Fast Time, 116; Gratitude, 113; Harry Russell, 113; Thad Rowe, 113; Judge Mitchell, 110; Norwood, 106; Oak View, 103; May Morn, 102; F. J. H., 102; Adolph, 102; Graftan, 102; Ascot, 100; Battle Cry, 100; Silencio, 99.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs—Fabian, 107 pounds; Fanning, 101; Little Addie, 104; Guard, 104; Punster Jr., 100; Carmelite, 86.

Sale of the L. J. Rose Stud.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A sale of the entire stud of L. J. Rose of California was begun today at Tattersals. Thirty-seven head were sold for $29,475, making an average of about $796. Argyle, stallion, by Monday, out of Cuba, brought $5,100 and was purchased by William Schultz. Chestnut mare Hester, imported, out of Millicent, sold to J. Terry for $800. Imported mare Phoebe Marks of Kingsbrio, out of Lady Audley, brought $2,050. Riercher's bay mare, by Musket, out of Eryceus, sold to Clay & Woodford for $2,600. Bon Bon, sister to Hanover, by Hindoo, sold to Charles Reed, who bought St. Blaise, for $1,500.

Results at Pimlico.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Following are results at Pimlico race track:

First race—Cokena filly won, G. W. Cook second Busteed third. Time, 1:53. Distance, five furlongs.

Second race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Lamplighter won, Mars second, Judge Morrow third.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Holmdale colt won, Cottonade second, Madrid third. Time, 1:04¾.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Dead heat between Russell and Strathmeath, Bellevue third. Time, 1:53.

Fifth race, one mile—Gold Dollar won, St. Charles second, Ballyhoo third. Time, 1:47.

End of the Mystic Park Races.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—This afternoon the unfinished race of Saturday for horses in the 2:25 class was completed at Mystic Park. The track was in bad condition, particularly around the half-mile post, where the bursting of a dike flooded the track to the depth of five inches. The fifth heat was easily won by Lady Fay and the sixth by Cephus, who had already won two and who made the mile in 2:25½.

WESTERN WILL BE REORGANIZED.

The Defunct League Will Be on Its Feet Again Next Season.

"Baron" Henry Hach of the defunct Minneapolis club is in the city to attend the meeting of the American Association Thursday. On his return he will begin work toward the reorganizing of the Western Baseball Association. He is confident that a league can be made to succeed in the Northwest if properly conducted. He expects Kansas City to break into the American Association, but is rather glad of it, as the city on the Kaw, with its fancy salaries, established a standard too high for the Western entirely. Mr. Hach expects Milwaukee to go back into the Western. Its experience in the American Association has been a costly one and it is now unable to pay its players.

Mr. Hach thinks a circuit to comprise Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, and some other city would be a winning one. Salaries, however, must come down and a regular system of retrenchment be practiced.

Baseball Contracts for 1893.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The following baseball contracts for 1892 have been made: With Boston—H. E. Staley, T. J. Tucker, W. M. Nash, Joseph Quinn, H. D. Stovey, W. S. Brodie. C. W. Bennett, G. W. Ganzel, H. Long, C. A. Mitchels, Robert T. Lowe. With New York—John Sharrott, W. E. Coughlin, John B. Taylor, M. J. Tiernan, Daniel Richardson. The name of James H. O'Rourke was inadvertently omitted from the reserve list of the New York club, also the names of Joseph Mulvey, A. B. Sanders, and William Hallman from the list of the Philadelphia club as reserved in former seasons but who failed or refused to enter into contract.

Corcoran Signs with the Wagners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Tommy Corcoran today signed to cover short-stop for the Wagners' team for next season.

Baseball Notes.

Byrne brands as absurd the story that he will desert the league for the association.

Bert Kennedy of this year's Denver team will probably play in Pittsburg next season.

The Sioux City team is throwing down the St. Louis Browns with wonderful regularity.

Billy Hart, the Sioux City pitcher, is at home at Cincinnati. He denies that he has signed with anybody.

It is said that Ward will have absolute charge of the Brooklyns next year. He will play second base.

Westervelt, the celebrated Staten Island amateur pitcher, will probably be found in New York next season.

Latham seems to have been cock of the walk in the Cincinnati club this year. It develops that Brush would not allow Loftus to discipline him.

O'Rourke and Richardson, although not reserved by the New York club, have accepted its terms. Tiernan and Welch are under contract, as also is Sharrott.

Eddie Von der Ahe, a son of the St. Louis chief, is in the East as an American Association missionary. This will do that body no good. Young Von der Ahe is not popular with the ballplayers.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

HELPED ELECT PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Judge Higginbotham Dies at Plainfield, Ind.—His Strength and Weakness.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A telegram announcing the death of Judge B. K. Higginbotham at Plainfield today at an early hour was received here, at his home, with feelings of surprise and deepest sorrow. The Judge bade his friends a cheerful good-by Saturday morning, and, in company with his law partner, Mr. Bristow, left for Plainfield, where his intention was to take treatment for the drink habit at the famous Keeley institute. Not in rugged health, he expressed grave doubts as to his ability to stand the treatment. From reports at hand the immediate cause of death is not known, but it is believed to have been heart-failure.

In the career of B. K. Higginbotham were bright lines and sad ones, too. A giant in intellect, a born orator, his abilities attracted the plaudits of the people beyond the confines of his own State, and he ranked with the leading men of the two great parties. In the Garfield campaign he was called to New York, and in company with Roscoe Conkling, stumped the Empire State. As an acknowledgment of his great service Garfield promised him a foreign ministry. While waiting in Washington for this he gave way to his besetting sin—strong drink—and the President was forced to withhold the appointment.

Returning from Washington he remained but a short time and then removed to Cedar Lake, Ind., where he lived a quiet life. He returned to Frankfort a year ago and entered practice again.

Funeral of Frank A. McAfferty.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The funeral of Frank A. McAfferty, the young newspaper man who met with death in a railroad accident at Crete, Ill., Oct. 15, took place today from the home of his father, No. 714 South Second street. The body arrived in this city on Sunday under the escort of several of the dead man's former associates on the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. The services were conducted by the Rev. William C. Robinson of the Broad and Christian Street M. E. Church. The floral tributes were as beautiful as they were numerous. His associates of the *Inter-Ocean* sent a large floral piece in the design of a star and crescent resting on a pillow, which bore the inscription "Chicago *Inter-Ocean*." A large broken column was the tribute of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad company. There was also a magnificent offering from the young man's friends of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. The pallbearers were William Outerbridge, William Nowland, John Nowland, Samuel Ray, Louis T. Carson, Barton K. Wilson.

The Late Charles C. Hull.

The death of Charles C. Hull, which took place Friday morning, recalls the War of 1812, from the fact that he was the only son of Surgeon-General Hull, who was stationed at Fort Niagara during that war. Mr. Hull was a schoolmate of W. W. Farwell as S. C. Griggs, well-known citizens of Chicago. His early life was spent in his native State—New York. Since 1856 he has been engaged in various enterprises in the West and has aided much in its growth and development. He was 72 years old. He leaves a widow and three daughters, all residents of Chicago. He was laid to rest yesterday afternoon, his nephew, the Rev. V. H. Webb of Monmouth, Ill., officiating.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

HE EXPECTED SOMETHING BETTER.

Why James Townsend, the Register of the General Land-Office, Resigned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The resignation of James M. Townsend, Register of the General Land-Office, has caused much comment here and stirred several prominent colored men with aspirations to succeed him. Townsend gives ill-health as his reason, but it is considered that failure to receive a better office is the cause. He left a permanent $1,800 position in the African Methodist Church to accept the Federal office at $2,000. He was then under the impression that the office had a $3,000 salary, and so was the President. He has not been at all satisfied with his position, and has long intended to resign. His family moved back to Richmond, their former home, last spring. Townsend would surely have been a Bishop in his church, and he now regrets that he did not stick to his life work. His disappointments have caused his speeches at times to have an uncertain fealty to the administration. W. D. McCoy of Indianapolis has, it is said, been offered the place, but has declined it. He wants to be Minister to Liberia. J. Sidney Hinton and Dr. Elbert are mentioned in connection with the place.

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

Woodruff on Trial for Embezzlement.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19.—The trial of ex-

HE ACCUSES THE HUSBAND

CHARLES BENSON SAYS HE DID NOT KILL MRS. METTMAN.

The Condemned Prisoner Writes a Letter in Which He Claims He Saw John Mettman and Mary Rantzoh, the Victim's Daughter, Commit the Murder—Barney Baldwin, a Dime Museum Freak, Tries Twice to Kill Himself While in Jail—General News of the Northwest.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 19.—Charles A. Benson, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mettman, whose mutilated body was found in a sack in the river at the Government Reservation near here, will be executed Nov. 4. Yesterday he was taken to the murdreers' cell, and will remain there until the day of his execution. In his old cell there was a letter in his handwriting addressed to the editor of a newspaper in which the writer accuses John Mettman, the victim's husband, and Mary Rantzoh, the victim's daughter, of having committed the crime. He says the murder was committed in the Mettman house and that he witnessed it from the outside through a window. Mary Rantzoh, he says, gave him money to go away with so that he would not turn up as a witness against herself and father.

HE TRIED TWICE TO KILL HIMSELF.

Barney Baldwin, a Museum Freak, Attempts Suicide in Jail.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Barney Baldwin, known as "the man with the broken neck," a museum freak, while confined in the city jail to facilitate his recovery from an attack of delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide, first by butting his head against the stone wall, and afterwards by shooting himself with a revolver grabbed from an officer's pocket. Barney has been brooding over the actions of his wife, whom he charges with deserting him and robbing him of about $11,000 besides jewelry valued at $1,000.

THE NEW BURGESS MEMORIAL HALL.

Description of the Structure Now Being Erected at Eureka, Ill.

EUREKA, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The new O. A. Burgess Memorial Hall is a fine structure of hard pressed brick with stone facings. It will cost when finished about $20,000 and covers an area of 86x100 feet. It is three stories in height, the first and second stories being thirteen feet each and the third eighteen feet. The first or ground floor consists of the President's office and reception room, two recitation rooms, laboratory, and museum; the second floor contains five class rooms and library, and the third story is devoted to the Spencerian and commercial departments with one class room, the whole being surmounted with what is technically known as a hip roof. As will be seen from the cut, a tower with a clock in it forms a prominent feature of the building. The three college edifices will be comfortably heated by steam and with hot and cold water throughout, the steam to be generated at a central depot at an additional estimated outlay of $7,000. The building will be ventilated throughout in the most approved manner. The contractors expect to have the building finished within six weeks.

BURGESS MEMORIAL HALL.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT INCREASES.

Encouraging Reports Received from Minnesota and the Dakotas.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The weather in the Northwest seems to have cleared up and the prospects are now that the farmers of Northern Minnesota and North Dakota will be able to resume thrashing in a day or two. The movement of wheat here has increased greatly in the last three or four days and the outlook is now that the heavy movement of September will be duplicated in the next three or four weeks. Today the cars on track here exceeded by sixty-four the largest number reported any Monday during September and the total—1,169—is believed to be a greater number than has ever before been posted for the same time at any Northwestern market. A feature of the present receipts is the increasing amount that is coming here from the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Northwestern systems. This movement is the result of the new freight tariffs from points to the Southwest and the fact that this year Duluth's contract grade is No. 1 Northern, making a market for Southern Minnesota wheat. One firm today got 150 cars from the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, some of which came from as far south as New Ulm. The receipts here and at Minneapolis last week aggregated 3,601,803 bushels, against 2,492,064 bushels for the corresponding week in 1890. Of this amount 1,587,663 bushels came here. The receipts here were cut down one-third by the wet weather. Shipments here were also light owing to the Sault blockade, the total being 1,056,829 bushels, against 427,277 bushels a year ago. The amount in store here this morning was 1,908,000 bushels, an increase for the week of 450,000 bushels. Minneapolis and Duluth together now have 5,867,000 bushels in public elevators, an increase for the week of 538,500 bushels. The flour production here last week was 17,371 barrels, against 17,132 the week previous, and 10,800 for the same week last year. The receipts were very large, amounting to 126,643 barrels, and the shipments were 40,334 barrels. There are now here in store and awaiting shipment 212,583 barrels, against 127,654 last Monday, and 152,280 a year ago today.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

KILLED BY CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Fatal Accident in a Sugar Factory at Norfolk, Neb.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—This morning at the Norfolk Beet-Sugar Factory, Lloyd, son of S. S. Cobb, one of Norfolk's leading business-men, entered or fell into one of the carbonated tanks and was overcome by the carbonic acid gas, which is used in the manufacture of the sugar. Jules Vigereaux, chief machinist, entered the tank to rescue young Cobb, when he was also overcome. He was finally rescued by C. H. Axley. Lloyd Cobb died soon after being taken out. Vigereaux probably will not recover.

FARMERS' CONGRESS DELEGATES.

Gov. Fifer Appoints the Men Who Will Take Part in the Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today appointed the following delegates and alternates to the eleventh annual session of the National Farmers' Congress, to be held at Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 10. The name of the delegate appears first and the name of the alternate second in each district in the subjoined list. Delegates at large, Dennis Kenyon of McLean and Abraham Mann of Rossville; alternates at large, D. C. Wagner, Chicago, and John Van Arsdale, Peoria; delegates and alternates: First District, David W. Wood, Chicago; Ira McCord, Blue Island; Second, J. C. Vaughn, Chicago; Frank T. McMahon, Chicago; Third, Jonathan Perien, Chicago; J. H. Sanders, Chicago; Fourth, William Frazier, Schaumburg, Cook County; Chris Bussey, Elk Grove; Fifth, John Stewart, Elburn; C. H. Tryon, Woodstock; Sixth, Daniel Musser, Orangeville; James Fentress, East Dubuque; Seventh, C. John, Sterling; A. P. Clark, Dover; Eighth, John Francis, New Lennox; Charles Barte, Downer's Grove; Ninth, J. B. Foley, Gibson City; George B. Gray, Gray Mount; Tenth, Allen S. Proctor, Rome, Peoria County; William Caverly, Toulon; Eleventh, Alexander Petrie, New Windsor; Amaziah Hanson, Bardolph; Twelfth, J. M. Stahl, Quincy; Samuel Farlow, Camp Point; Thirteenth, Charles F. Mills, Springfield; J. N. Hunter, Owaneco; Fourteenth, Seymour Marquis, Deland, Piatt County; David Kellar, Macon; Fifteenth, B. F. Cressap, Seymour, James T. Cunningham, Hoopeston; Sixteenth, J. W. Barbour, Albion; John D. Nichols, Noble; Seventeenth, John Ball, Girard; Lewis H. Thomas, Thomasville; Eighteenth, John A. Culp, Bethalto; Louis Perrottet, Mascoutah; Nineteenth, B. Paullen, Centralia; Elias Shinnett, Carmi; Twentieth, James R. Stegall, Golconda; Andrew Davison, Metropolis.

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Did Not Face His Trial.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Cascade in this county is exercised over the disappearance of Dr. Hefferman, a prominent physician. Two weeks ago he was charged with shooting at two little girls named Eva May and Annie Ginler who were passing his office. He was arrested. His trial was set for this afternoon. At the hour appointed he was not to be found, although seen but a short time previous. Dr. Hefferman has been in Cascade twelve years and is a man of family. He is supposed to be insane.

Money for the Pottawatomies.

DECATUR, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Simon Pokagon, chief of the remnant of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians which are domiciled in southwestern Michigan, will soon receive $230,000 from Washington for distribution among the 250 members of the tribe. These Indians successfully resisted removal to Kansas in 1833, but claimed the annuity promised in that event. They received a small sum in 1866, since which time the present claim has been prosecuted.

An Iowa Mason Impeached.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—T. S. Parvin of Cedar Rapids, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa Masons, has been formally impeached by a member of the Masonic lodge. The Grand Secretary stands accused of misrepresentation, eighteen specifications being made. L. E. Hurlbut, the author of the charge, is Past Commander of Ashlar Lodge and has been prominent in Masonic circles for many years.

Boone's Building Association.

BOONE, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The National Building and Savings Association of Boone was organized today with a capital of $10,000,000. The incorporators and officers are: President, S. L. Moore; Vice-President, Charles Goetzman; Secretary, W. H. Crooks; Treasurer, C. E. Rice; attorney, J. J. Snell; Executive committee, S. L. Moore, J. Hornstein, J. C. Mather.

Held Court in the Prisoner's House.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—William Feige, who shot himself and Annie Lentz two weeks ago because she refused to marry him, was arrested tonight. The Municipal Judge went to the house with the Sheriff and arraigned Feige there, as he is unable to be moved. He pleaded not guilty and was left in charge of the officer.

Fatally Hurt by a Toy Pistol.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A fatal accident happened from the use of a toy pistol at the central school building today. Clarence Todd, a boy about 11 years of age, in letting the hammer of his pistol down exploded the cartridge, and the ball was driven into the left eye of a companion named Harold McElwain.

Grand Lodge of Iowa Masons.

BOONE, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The officers of the Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons and many delegates arrived here today. The Board of Custodians will open a school of instruction tomorrow, when two teams will be put through the work.

Prohibition Part of Its Creed.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Church of Christ of the Christian denomination has passed resolutions making prohibition part of its creed and refusing fellowship to those who vote otherwise. It is said to be the second church in the country to do this.

Horse Trader Shot by a Farmer.

GRINNELL, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—L. W. Coleman, a farmer, shot and fatally wounded John Sloan, a horse trader, near Grinnell this morning. An altercation over a horse trade was the cause of the shooting.

Northwest Notes.

The Illinois Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias will meet in Springfield today.

A branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been organized at East Tawas, Mich.

Edward Kline of Le Mars, Ia., committed suicide by hanging. He had been ill and despondent.

The Rev. H. C. Dunsmore of the East Side Congregational Church of Kalamazoo, Mich., has resigned.

Joseph Remington, charged with the murder of J. H. Flett of Arthur, will be tried at Fargo, N. D., Dec. 1.

The public schools of Nebraska City, Neb., will be closed today on account of the prevalence of diphtheria.

The Adjutant-General has granted an honorable discharge to Corporal A. N. Cline of Battery D, Chicago.

William Bullard of Hope, Ind., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for shooting Farmer Rothrock, July 3.

Society in Mitchell, Ind., is excited over the marriage of Miss Fanny Dodson, of that place, to L. M. Davis, a barber.

The *Republican*, a Democratic paper of Aberdeen, S. D., has been sold to the *Star* company, in which Senator Kyle is interested.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

HE OPENED THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Death of a Pioneer Railway Builder—Catholics Cannot Be Good Templars.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Lawrence G. Graham of Whitewater, who died at the Plankinton House today, was the pioneer railroad builder of Wisconsin. Mr. Graham in 1852 built the Milwaukee and Mississippi railway, the first railroad which was constructed in the State and which is now known as the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. Later he built the Watertown road, and afterwards built most of the early Minnesota and Dakota roads. He became one of the best-known railroad builders in the country and amassed a large fortune, although he suffered many heavy losses. Mr. Graham had been ailing since the death of his wife at Whitewater two years ago, and recently came to Milwaukee in the hope of securing medical treatment that would help him. He was 65 years of age and leaves no family. His remains will be taken to Whitewater for burial.

For some time the officers of the Independent Order of Good Templars have tried to get the Catholic clergymen to withdraw their objection to the order, and have been corresponding with Archbishop Katzer with that end in view. Inasmuch as the order had decided to allow members to reveal the secret signs and passwords to the pastors under the seal of the confessional it was hoped that the Catholic Church authorities would change their attitude toward the order. Archbishop Katzer, however, positively refuses to give his consent to Catholics to join the order.

E. D. Holton appeared before the ministers today and urged that their association take action upon the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. He denounced the Supreme Court decision excluding the Bible from the public schools as uncalled for and unjust. He said it was a wrong that should speedily be righted, and this he realized could only be done through public sentiment. The matter will be discussed at some future meeting of the association.

John Coleman, who recently arrived in this city from Boston to visit relatives, lies at the Emergency Hospital with his skull fractured and is badly bruised in other respects. His injuries are the result of trouble in a saloon, and Thomas Dorley, proprietor of the place, Deputy Sheriff James McCarthy, and Daniel Ryan have been arrested on a charge of being the men who committed the assault.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

MAY DO AS THEY PLEASE.

COUNTRIES MAY EXHIBIT INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVELY.

Decision of the Board of Control in the Matter—Special Building for Taxidermy Asked for by Chief Buchanan—Plan of the Agricultural Building Annex—T. B. Bryan May Go Abroad with the Commission—Other Fair News.

South American governments and individualls will be allowed to exhibit at the Exposition, either collectively or separately, in the main buildings, as they may desire. This is in accordance with the wish of the Board of Control, which yesterday spent several hours in discussing the problem of installing some American exhibits. W. E. Curtis, Chief of the Latin-American Bureau, was present and fully concurred in the wishes of the board.

A result of this is that each South American government will not be, as originally designed, forced into collective exhibits. Each State, if it so desires, may construct a separate building, or it may join with others in a united display. Mr. Curtis had the latter idea alone in view, and instructed his agents to act accordingly. The Board of Control changed this and left it a matter of individual preference on the part of intending exhibiters.

Building for Taxidermy.

Chief Buchanan of the Agricultural Department asked the Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday for a structure 65x200 feet for a display of taxidermy. Mr. Buchanan thinks, in accordance with suggestions received, that a great interest attaches to stuffed birds and animals, and in response to numerous requests he has asked for a special building. Mr. Buchanan did not make a demand, but requested such a building in case there might be found room for it on the grounds. The matter was referred to the Chief of Construction.

Agricultural Building Annex.

Designs for a big annex to the Agricultural Building are being prepared in the Architectural Department. This annex has been planned in accordance with the ideas of Chief Buchanan of the Agricultural Department. The structure will be erected on the south side of the main building, and be 500 feet long and 300 feet wide. Through it, running east and west, will be three aisles, each approximately fifty feet wide. As the annex will be constructed on the site of what is now a lagoon the building will stand on piles and apparently rise from the water's edge. Running along its south side will be a promenade forty feet wide, against which the incoming waters of the lake will wash. In the opinion of Exposition officials there has never been provided a fair building for agriculture with such beautiful surroundings as will grace this structure.

May Go Abroad.

Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan is prominently mentioned as a member of the special commission to Europe which the Exposition management has agreed that Director-General Davis should shortly send abroad. The last foreign commission skipped the southern countries of the continent, and also the states of North Africa. That commission consisted of five members, but the idea is that the next one shall be composed of three men. The Board of Control thinks that one should be a representative of the National Commission, another a director, and a third a representative of neither body. With the exception of Mr. Bryan no one has been strongly considered as a member of the commission. It is desired to have a linguist, and Mr. Bryan is regarded as all that may be desired in that respect.

World's Fair Drainage Problem.

Expert engineers are working upon the drainage problem in connection with the grounds at Jackson Park. As a result of calculations in the Construction Department, a somewhat new plan will be adopted for taking care of World's Fair sewage. All the offal which may be conveyed through undeground pipes will run into four large tanks at the southwestern portion of Jackson Park. These tanks are to be thirty feet in diameter and forty feet deep. The novel feature connected with the plan is that the sewage deposited in the tanks is to be treated chemically, and the Construction Department believes that the water flowing from them after the chemical treatment will be almost pure and wholesome. So far as is known a similar treatment has never been adopted with the one exception of Berlin, Germany. There the method was found to work with satisfaction. If equally acceptable here the waters of the lake will not be polluted by the drainage from the Exposition grounds.

Exhibit of Diamonds.

Mr. Berliner of New York, representing L. Winer, the World's Fair Commissioner from the Cape of Good Hope, called on Chief Skiff yesterday morning. Mr. Berliner says the Cape will make an interesting exhibit at the World's Fair of ostrich feathers, wool, mohair, and curiosities, but the most valuable and interesting exhibit of that place will be the diamonds. It is probable that while all other articles from the Cape will be shown in the Manufactures Building this diamond exhibit will be shown in the Mines Department. This diamond exhibit will be shown in four divisions—crushing the crude, diamondiferous ground; washing the ground by means of a rotary washing machine; cradling the pebbles thus obtained through a pulsater; hand-sorting of the pebbles for the small stone and cutting and polishing of the diamond.

Will Carry Them Free.

The Quebec Steamship company, operating the New York, Bermuda and West India line, has informed the Traffic Manager's Department that it will carry free of charge the Commissioners from the Latin-American States and all their collections of exhibits, and also that it will transport at half rates articles of private individuals. The company agrees further to reduce the regular fare to the cost of boarding provided passengers have tickets to the Exposition.

Exposition Notes.

The Movable Sidewalk company made yesterday what it considers a fairly satisfactory test of the machinery and plant of its novel conveyance.

The State of Jalisco, Mexico, promises to make an extensive display at the Exposition. Among the curious features of the exhibit will be a score of Indians at work in clay.

Three draughtsmen for the Electrical Department and twelve additional policemen for Jackson Park were appointed yesterday by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

The Texas World's Fair Exhibit Association has issued a circular to the orators of the State urging them to deliver speeches on the World's Fair to aid Texas in raising $300,000 for World's Fair purposes.

Capt. J. W. Collins, Chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries, arrived yesterday from Washington and held a consultation with Director-General Davis relative to arrangements for the Fisheries Building.

The American Casualty and Insurance company subscribed yesterday $1,000 to the capital stock of the Exposition. E. B. Preston & Co. of Boston subscribed $1,000, and the Elastic Tip company of the same city subscribed $1,000.

The Chief of Construction was authorized to advertise for bids for water-pipe to complete the system through the improved portion of Jackson Park. He will also advertise for bids for the necessary pipe for the fire protection in all the buildings.

Yesterday morning the big dome of the Government Building was staked out at the World's Fair Grounds. Architect Bell and Contractor Rees with a force of engineers and assistants were at the site, and the actual construction of the United States Exhibit was begun. The railway track for the shipping of the material to the building is fully completed, and a considerable quantity of timber for its foundation work is now upon the grounds.

Capt. Josiah Lawlor of Boston, who recently crossed the Atlantic in his fifteen-foot boat, the Sea Serpent, wishes to place his craft on exhibition in the Department of Transportation at the World's Fair. Capt. Lawlor crossed the ocean in forty days in his sail boat, but Chief Smith has thus far given little encouragement to exhibit the boat, although it was the smallest one which ever unaided, crossed the Atlantic.

Seventy-three of the 100 carpenters who withdrew from work on the Electricity Building last Saturday in consequence of disagreement between the contractors and their foreman returned to work yesterday morning. Suptintendent of Construction Geraldine said the contractors of the several buildings had no difficulty in obtaining as many skilled and reliable workmen as they can use. Applications for employment in branches of work at the park are so numerous that the present force could be doubled or trebled.

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

Royal Baking Powder Is Superior to Every Other

The United States Official Investigation

Of Baking Powders, recently made, under authority of Congress, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report

Shows the ROYAL to be a cream of tartar baking powder, superior to all others in leavening power (*U. S. Dept. Agricult'e Bulletin 13, p. 599.*).

ASKING PERMITS FOR HIGH BUILDINGS.

One Result of the Agitations of This Subject.

The agitation over the prohibition of high buildings is hurrying up applications for building permits. A permit was granted a few days ago to Messrs. Higgins & Furber for their Columbus Building at the southeast corner of State and Washington streets, although no move will be made toward the construction until next May. In a similar way application has been made and a permit granted to Otto Young for the sixteen story building he contemplates beginning next May at the northwest corner of State and Madison streets.

Mr. Young leased this corner in July, 1890, at which time he announced his intention of putting up a sixteen story building, operations to begin May 1, 1892, that being the date at which most of the leases of the buildings will mature. The terms of the lease are $35,000 a year, which fixed a value of $10,500 a front foot on the property, or $97 per square foot.

A building permit was issued yesterday to L. Z. Leiter for his proposed twelve-story office building on Wabash avenue. It will be 50 feet front by 170 feet deep and 180 feet high, and will cost $245,000.

EXPERIENCE OF THE LITTLE YANTIC.

Two Days of Danger and a Desperate Struggle for Safety.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 19.—After receiving repairs, the making of which will require a week or more, the Little Yantic will proceed on her course to Brazil. Starting a day in advance of the Atlantic the Little Yantic reached Assateague Sunday, Oct. 11, finding thick weather and high winds. The mist closed in and the vessel anchored south of the Chincoteague shoals. Sunday and Sunday night the Yantic pitched on her anchor with a roaring surf to leeward and the heavy sea at intervals breaking over the deck. Monday the anchor began to drag and the ship was headed out. The seas became heavier and the wind increased. The head rail and ports were carried away or stove, and the upper works were strained so that a constant bailing was going on in the wardroom and on the berth deck. At times the little ship seemed submerged. Tuesday morning the weather improved and the St. Charles lightship was made. At noon the Yantic had passed inside the capes. At times during the storm the men at Wallops life-saving station figured the ship and all hands lost.

AMERICAN WAREHOUSEMEN'S COMBINE.

The New Organization and Its Officers—Strength of the Amalgamation.

The American Warehousemen's Association, which met in this city last week, is a new organization "to secure an equitable and as far as possible a uniform way of transacting the warehouse business throughout the country, thereby advancing the mutual interests of its members and those having business relations with them." It guarantees that business will be done not only in a legal but expeditious and satisfactory way, and that only warehouses with reputation and financial standing will be admitted to membership.

The association has been formed "by thirty of the leading warehouses of America from all sections of the country" and with officers as follows:

President, James A. Green, Detroit, Mich.; Vice-President, Samuel Haslett, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary and Treasurer, Percy Thompson, Kansas City, Mo. Executive committee: Chairman, F. A. Warner, Chicago; C. W. Coffin, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Haslett, San Francisco, Cal.; Robert Hewitt, New York; T. S. McPheeters, St. Louis; J. B. Price, Cleveland; Charles Rouzer, Nashville, Tenn.

THEY FOUGHT FOR THE WOMAN'S HAND.

Two Mexican Gallants Engage in a Duel with Stilettoes.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 19.—Victoriano Valesco and Espinaro Remirez, two young Mexican gallants of this city, have been for some time paying their respects to the same Spanish señorita. She refused to encourage one suitor more than the other. They therefore decided to settle the matter by a duel to the death. They chose a small room in an old, unoccupied house in the Mexican quarter for the scene of the combat. They went there all alone at midnight Saturday, and, stripping to the skin, began the battle, each using a long stiletto. They had been fighting for some time when the attention of a policeman was attracted to the place by the noise. He forced an entrance and found both men in a terrible condition. They were each covered with blood, which was flowing from many cuts. They were taken to the hospital. They will probably both die.

Sad Fate of a Russian Grand Duke.

Of all the members of the Imperial Russian family one alone has been unable to participate in that universal grief and sorrow caused by the untimely death of pretty Grand Duchess Paul. It is her grandfather, the Grand Duke Constantine, whose special pet and favorite she was, but who has been reduced to a state of idiocy for more than a year past. Formerly known throughout the world as the most talented and clever member of the house of Romanoff, his present state is more than sad, every glimmer of intelligence having gone from him forever.

Though smaller in stature than his brothers, Nicholas, Michael, and the late Alexander II., he was vastly superior as far as brain power was concerned. Indeed, he was so clever that he made many enemies, and his sharp wit and sarcastic utterances were dreaded by almost all who were brought into contact with him.

Nothing was more amusing than the manner in which he was wont to disconcert prosy borss who were presented to him for the first time. His single eyeglass hung from his neck by an elastic cord, and as soon as his interlocutor had embarked on some long-winded speech he would quietly give the elastic an imperceptible twitch which had the effect of sending the eyeglass rebounding up to his eye, where it remained fixed without any apparent effort or movement on his part. He would then gaze fixedly through the glass at the unfortunate speaker just as though nothing had happened. The effect of this little maneuver was generally to completely disconcert the new presentee, whose utterances were frozen not only by the manner in which the monocle appeared to fly up to the Grand Duke's eye of its own accord, but also by the fact that his Imperial Highness seemed totally unmoved thereby.—*New York Recorder.*

A Sufficient Excuse.

Choir Leader—"Ach! dat vas terrible, Miss Screecher! You haf lost de tune; you are vay oud!"

Miss Screecher—"That's all right, professor; I only went out to get the air."—*Puck.*

At the Interesting Points.

"Are you going to receive bulletins from the football game?" asked a caller.

"Yes, sir," replied the editor; "we shall put out a bulletin every time a man gets killed"—*Puck.*

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

KIRK'S

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN FAMILY

SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.

BEST FOR General Household Use.

FOR

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th-av., New York.

PARNELL.

Parnell is the most gigantic figure that has been developed by the struggle for home rule. Like Nebuchadnezzar's image, his head was of gold, his body of brass, his loins of flesh, and his feet of clay. We do not doubt that if he had taken Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure he would have been alive today. He caught cold and then insisted upon making a speech to his constituents. He went home with the hand of death upon him, and he died of rheumatism of the heart, a malady that frequently accompanies a cold when it is superadded to intense mental depression. It was a similar trouble that proved fatal to General John A. Logan. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure would have saved him. For sale by all druggists.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.
PEORIA, ILL.

5 A BAKER HORSE BLANKET

IS THE STRONGEST.

None Genuine without Horse stamped inside.

Price of 6 lb. Shaped Blanket, $4.50
" " 8 lb. " " 5.50

Ask to see the 100 other 5/A styles at prices to suit everybody. Sold by all dealers.

WM. AYRES & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

When sick and tired of taking drugs, and when at loss how to regain health, do not give up the ship, but try

Arend's Kumyss.

Its restorative power is wonderful. Nothing else makes flesh and blood so fast. Send for pamphlet. Beware of imitations.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

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Swell Styles. Absolutely Correct. Are Ready.

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Running via Gilman, Gibson, Farmer City, Clinton, Decatur, Pana, and reaching St. Louis 7:30 a. m., without change or waits en route. Elegant new Pullman Compartment Sleeping Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Car, Reclining Chair Cars, Compartment Coach and Smoker. A train having

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Corrugated Iron
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They are the most durable made.

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ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S
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Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.

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DRUNKENNESS:
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

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MUSIC Instruction in Piano, Organ, Voice, Violin, Solfeggio, Harmony, Etc. Class Tuition, 20 lessons, $10 to $30. Private lessons given. Recitals, Lectures, FREE to all pupils. ELOCUTION—Literature, Dramatic and Lyric Action, Fine Arts, Languages, Literature, Piano and Organ Tuning. A comfortable HOME for Lady Students. Calendar free.

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FRANK W. HALE, General Manager. Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

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A Military College. Civil Engineering. Chemistry. Architecture. Arts. A Preparatory Course of one year. Circulars of Mr. W. J. Wilcox, 1.3 Monroe-st. city.

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WOODS' PENETRATING PLASTER

IS QUICK. Others in comparison are slow or DEAD. If suffering try

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Approved by leading architects. Call or write for Circulars. N. W. EXPANDED METAL CO., Cor. 25th and Stewart-avs.

Or S. M. RANDOLPH, Marine Building.

AN OPPORTUNITY

A golden one is now offered you, which you nor any wise person can afford to miss. But a few weeks more and this cutting and slashing of prices at this

Assignee's Sale

WILL BE A THING OF THE PAST. A $50,000 STOCK OF

Furniture AND Carpets

ALL CHOICE GOODS, SELLING AT ONE-HALF TO THREE-QUARTERS VALUE.

TWO IDEAS:

A Beautiful MUSIC CABINET, Polished Oak, with French Bevel Mirror and Elegant Hand Carvings,

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23 Patterns in Music Cabinets.

Oak Chiffonier,

6 DRAWERS, FIRST-CLASS WORK,

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HENRY TIFFT, Assignee.

FURNITURE

In all the new woods to match woodwork of any room in your house. Handsomest stock of highly-finished *first quality* Furniture in the West. Also honest-made Curled Hair Mattresses and luxurious Upholstered Furniture. Folding Beds, Brass Beds and Iron Beds. Prices *always* the *lowest* consistent with *quality*. Inspection solicited. *Closing out a lot of Oak Mantel Cabinets at cost.*

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH-AV., Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE. SAFE DELIVERY. NO PAY.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE. SAFE DELIVERY. NO PAY.

PROPOSALS—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, Room 18, Montauk Building, in Chicago, until 12 o'clock m. on the 18th day of November, 1891, for all the labor and material required for the erection and completion of the Illinois Building for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in accordance with the drawings, general instructions, conditions, and specifications (copies of which may be seen at the office of the Commissioners in Chicago and on application to the architects, W. W. Borrington & Co., 187 La Salle-st., Room 103, on and after Oct. 22, 1891.)

Each proposal, whether for a part or the whole of the work, must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent of the amount of the proposal, drawn in favor of the Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same, also bids which do not strictly comply with all the requirements of this invitation. The Commissioners also reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, including schedule of work and material and check, and marked "Proposal for the Illinois State Building for the World's Columbian Exposition," addressed to John P. Reynolds, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

This 15th day of October, 1891.

W. C. GARRARD, Secretary Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, 1 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1891.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, November 16, 1891, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies—to Fork: bacon; beef, corned; flour; tapers; candles; yeast powder; apples, evaporated; blacking shoe; brick, bath; brushes; chamois-skins; cigar cases; cigars; clothes-lines; coffee, roasted; flavoring extracts; hams; matches; peaches, evaporated; tobacco; tongue, beef; etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. THOMAS WILSON, C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING—OFFICE OF Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, in charge of construction, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Oct. 16, 1891.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 28, 1891, for furnishing all materials and labor required in plumbing and gas-fitting one hospital building at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office, where blank forms of proposals and any information desired can be obtained. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for plumbing," and addressed to Capt. L. E. CAMPBELL, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 19, 1891.

Pursuant to an order of the County Court, this day entered, the undersigned, as Assignee of Simon Guettel, insolvent, hereby solicits sealed cash bids for the entire stock of gents' furnishing goods, clothing, notions, etc., including the fixtures of said insolvent situated in Room 213, No. 79 Madison street, Chicago, where the property can be inspected. All bids will be reported to the County Court Thursday, October 22, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., for its approval or rejection.

CHARLES JINDRICH, Assignee, Room 6, 71 Clark street.

KRAUS, MAYER & STEIN, Attorneys for Assignee.

ASKING FOR EXTENSION.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS AND ALLEYS SOUTH.

Property-Owners Tell Why They Think the Street-Car System Should Be Extended—Action Taken by the Committee on Railroads Regarding the Elevation of Tracks—An Ordinance to Be Drawn Up—Other Municipal Matters.

After a long discussion yesterday afternoon, during which almost every member of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South and a great many property-owners expressed themselves regarding the policy of the present management of the Chicago City railway company, a committee of five was appointed to confer with the officers of the road to see what concessions they were willing to make in reference to cross-town extensions. The committee appointed is composed of Ald. Kelly, Gahan, Madden, Kenny, and Noble.

President Wheeler and the general solicitor of the road, ex-Judge Grinnell, were before the committee, and quietly listened to the statements of the Aldermen and the patrons of the road. Chairman Burke called upon President Wheeler as soon as the session opened and asked him if he had anything to say in reference to the extension demanded. Mr. Wheeler spoke briefly stating that the company did not know what was wanted. He said the street-car people had asked for an ordinance for another track on Thirty-ninth street and for a loop for the Wabash avenue line. He added, however, that it would be impossible for the company to build all the cross-town lines that he understood had been requested.

Ald. Kinney believed that some of the extensions asked were a necessity, especially the line asked on Forty-seventh street from State to Cottage Grove avenue.

"Would it not be a good way for you gentlemen to say what you would take?" inquired Mr. Wheeler.

Ald. Kinney replied that the company knew what was wanted.

After a discussion of various evening paper interviews Ald. Chasey said he understood the service given by the Chicago City railway company was inadequate. He said there were not enough cars and that the service was irregular.

"I am glad the newspapers have accused this committee," he said. "It may result in the people getting the service desired. I believe the company, in order to get the loop, will have to give the people the extension asked. I will not vote for the loop ordinance until the company agrees to give better service. I move that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the officials of the company and draft the ordinances for the cross-town lines agreed upon. I make the motion because President Wheeler said he did not know what the people wanted."

Views of Property-Owners.

Ald. Madden suggested the motion be withdrawn until a number of the property-owners who were present had been heard and the Thirty-fourth Ward Alderman complied.

W. H. Joyce, representing a committee interested in the Thirty-fifth street extension, first spoke.

"We went to Mr. Holmes when he was President," he said, "and asked to have the Thirty-fifth street line extended. He agreed to do it just as soon as the bridge across the river was completed. This has been done, but when we went to Mr. Wheeler all we could get from him was a promise to look into the matter. The people down there want the line and justify the course of members of the committee."

P. A. Hyne indorsed Mr. Joyce's statement.

Joseph Donnersberger said several of the extensions had been agreed to by President Holmes, but the present administration refused to carry the agreements out.

E. A. Cummings then addressed the committee and Ald. Gahan asked him:

"Do you know if contracts were made for the Ashland avenue extension?"

Mr. Cummings—I know what the agreements with the property-owners were.

Ald. Gahan—How about the extension on Sixty-ninth street?

Mr. Cummings—In land and money the property-owners paid the company $40,000.

Ald. Gahan—Has the company violated its promises?

Mr. Cummings—Under the former administration we had good service, but it has greatly run down now.

Mr. Wheeler—How much money did the people pay?

Mr. Cummings—It was $1,500 in money and $25,000 in land.

Necessity of Extension.

Lawrence Fay and Capt. Palmer spoke of the necessity of an extension on Fifty-seventh street, and J. L. Lombard told about the large investments made because the old Board of Directors had passed a resolution to build a line on Seventy-fifth street, which the present board refused to carry out. E. B. Felsenthal spoke of the situation on Forty-seventh street and R. C. Givins talked on the general situation. Regarding the Sixty-ninth street line he said the service was excellent under the old management, but the present management had broken the agreement and refused to run a car oftener than every half hour.

"These directors are all millionaires. There is one," he continued, pointing to Mr. Wheeler, "and Mr. Grinnell soon will be, I suppose."

He spoke of the value of the franchises that had already been granted and said the people would support the Aldermen. He urged them not to vote for the loop ordinance. He also stated that the people had paid the company for the cost of laying the tracks on Seventy-fifth street and then it had not put them down.

Cremer made a motion to place the ordinance on file, but after some discussion Chasey's motion was amended making the committee five members and passed.

The ordinance of the Chicago Elevated Terminal railway company was reported favorably. Two important amendments were made. One provides that the company shall have two miles of track completed in three years, and the other is that it shall deposit $100,000 as a guarantee. The bond was changed from $100,000 to $200,000.

TO HAVE THE TRACKS RAISED.

Important Action Taken by the Council Committee on Railroads.

Important action was taken by the standing committee of the Council on Railroads yesterday towards requiring railroads to elevate their tracks, a motion of Ald. Gahan asking the Corporation Counsel to report an ordinance requiring all roads to elevate their tracks within the city limits fourteen feet being carried unanimously. The matter came up on the proposition of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway companies to elevate their tracks seven feet if the city would depress its crossings seven feet. This proposition was made last spring and referred to the Railroad committee, which in June last asked Corporation Council Miller for an opinion on two points: the power of the city to require railroads to elevate their tracks, and its power to compel them to conform their tracks to the grade of street crossings. The committee at that time was inclined to think that the scheme threw the larger share of the expense on the city, and it was thought that if the city had the power to compel railroad companies to conform their tracks to grade they could compel them to elevate them also, if not by abstract right at least by making it cheaper for them to elevate their tracks than to conform to grade. But Mr. Miller's opinion, which was sent to the committee and published some time since, took the affirmative stand on each proposition.

"This is an important document," said Chairman McGillen at yesterday's meeting, which was the first since the opinion was drawn, "because it tells us that instead of asking the Rock Island road what it will do we can tell it what it must do, and other roads as well. Under the proposal the city would have to pay all land damages, the road only agreeing to pay for elevating its tracks. It was only to be an experiment for ten or twelve blocks, and would cost the city vastly more than the company. Under Mr. Miller's opinion that the city has the power to compel the roads to elevate their tracks and pay all damages we need try no experiments."

After some further talk the proposition of the roads was filed on motion of Ald. Biegler, although it was discovered that the document was not there to be filed, having been loaned to the Special Committee on Elevated Terminals, which has made no sign of existence since Mr. Goudy, Counsel for the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, protested against the scheme of elevating tracks.

Ald. Gahan then moved that Corporation Counsel Miller be instructed to prepare and report back to the committee an ordinance requiring all roads to elevate their tracks fourteen feet within the city limits.

The motion was carried unanimously, the members of the committee present being Ald. McGillen, Biegler, D. R. O'Brien, Gahan, Morrison, W. O'Brien, and Rauen.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

Now in the City Hall.

Inspector Marsh yesterday moved his office to the City Hall, taking the room in the general headquarters of the Police Department that has been occupied by Drill-Master Hartigan, who traded quarters with him. In a few days the Central Detail will be moved from the first floor to the basement and occupy the south half of the inclosed space between the County and City Buildings, part of which is now occupied by the county carpenter shop and part by the Fire Department for stables. The county will give up its share and the Fire Department stables will be confined to the northwest quarter of the space to make room for the police. The Building Department will be transferred to the Central Detail rooms on the first floor, and Commissioner O'Neil's present quarters will be divided between the Sewer Department and Special Assessment Department. The Law Department will also be given more room by the change.

Wants It Amended.

Ald. Dorman has prepared what he considers an important amendment to the ordinance granting the West Chicago Street railway company a franchise for a cross town line on Western avenue, from Milwaukee avenue to Lake street, and from Twelfth street to Twenty-sixth street. There are already tracks on the avenue from Lake street to Twelfth street, and the intention of the ordinance is to have a through line from Milwaukee avenue to Twenty-sixth street, but the franchise of the part of the line already in operation was issued to the company under its former name of "The Chicago West Division railway company," for which reason Ald. Dorman thinks that it would not be a through line with the extensions named, but that two fares would be charged. To prevent any such result he prepared an amendment which he would have introduced at the meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys West if it had been held yesterday.

Trial-Board Order.

The following Trial-Board order was issued by Chief of Police McClaughry yesterday:

Patrolman Michael J. Kennedy, Thirtieth Precinct, discharged for being absent from duty without permission; Patrolman George Kenyon, Third Precinct, discharged for intoxication; Patrolman Howard L. Coon, Fourth Precinct, discharged for being absent from duty without permission and disobedience of orders; Patrolman David McCarthy, Eighth Precinct, discharged for disrespect towards a superior officer; Substitute Patrolman Thomas J. Enright, Tenth Precinct, discharged for neglect of duty; Patrolman Denis J. Moran, Twenty-fifth Precinct, discharged for intoxication and lounging on post; Patrolman Charles Weisen, Twenty-fifth Precinct, discharged for lounging on post; Substitute Patrolman Joseph J. Hanley, Thirty-second Precinct, fined five days' pay for neglect of duty; Patrolmen James O'Donnell, John McGann, and Roderick Corbett, Thirty-fourth Precinct, fined two days' pay each for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty not in the discharge of duty.

IF YOU ARE NOT RESISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your Vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

Canal Street Bridge Approaches.

City-Engineer Clarke has just discovered that the description of the property, the condemnation of which is asked for the widening of the draw of Canal street bridge, is not accurately made in the petition filed in court, and Corporation-Counsel Miller, when questioned about the matter, said that if it were necessary to amend the petition it would cause a delay of about a month, but no more. "The cause of the mistake," said Harbor-Engineer R. O'S. Burke, "was that as originally planned the bridge was to span the river a trifle diagonally, on a straight line from the intersection of Lumber street on one side of the river to the intersection of Grove street on the other. Mayor Cregier changed the plans to have the bridge swing at a square angle, but no corresponding change was made in the lines of property to be condemned for the draw."

Mr. Hutchinson Resigns.

At a meeting of the County Board yesterday the resignation of Charles L. Hutchinson from the Detention Hospital Advisory Board was accepted, and President Smith's nominee, David N. Mitchell, was confirmed to fill the vacancy. Commissioner Cool introduced a resolution that the carpenter's shops in the basement of the County Building be turned over to the city for the uses of the Police Department and nothing else. The Public Service committee will consider the matter. By a resolution of Commissioner Struckman the County Clerk was ordered to report the result of the labors of the Board of Equalization, as far as it refers to Cook County, such information to be for the guidance of the board in its readjustment of the taxes.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

Reports of the Health Office.

The records of the Health Department show that 133 cases of scarlet-fever and 130 cases of diphtheria, in all 263 cases of contagious diseases, were reported during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17. In the same week of last year, ending Oct. 18, but 44 cases were reported, 21 of diphtheria and 23 of scarlet-fever. "That might seem," said General Sanitary Officer Hayt, "to show that these diseases are six times more prevalent this year than last, but that is not the case. The difference is that our prosecution of the physicians for failure to report these cases has stirred them up so they are obeying the ordinance and making prompt reports of all cases in their care."

Kipley May Be Shifted.

Lieut. Max Kipley's tenure of office on the police force is reasonably safe because no evidence has been presented to Chief McClaughry to controvert his denial of ever having accepted the gold watch said to have been presented to him by several hundred admiring friends. It is said, however, that the Chief has decided to inflict a qualified rebuke by removing Lieut. Kipley from the Twenty-second Street Precinct to some other station in a territory not so thickly populated by his friends. It was rumored that the next general order will contain his transfer, but Chief McClaughry would neither confirm nor deny the story last night.

Failed to Get a Quorum.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West was to have met at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the consideration of the ordinance for the extension of the Milwaukee avenue street railway from Armitage avenue to Diversey street and other matters, but there was no quorum present and Chairman Powers announced to the property-owners present that the meeting would be held next Monday at the same hour.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

Apples Better Than Whips.

About 6 o'clock one evening this week the driver of a Third avenue street car, bound up-town with a heavy load of passengers, stopped his horses just before reaching Grand street, hitched the lines tight, and ran over to a fruit stand on the curb and bought a couple of rosy apples. Returning to his horses, he gave each of them an apple, which the animals munched with great apparent relish. Then jumping on the platform he shook the lines loose, and the horses started off in a way that made the standing passengers grip the straps convulsively. To a passenger on the front platform the driver said that as a matter of fact and not sentiment one apple was worth more than all the whips in New York in getting satisfactory work from the horses. "I never use a whip on any horse," he said. "I drive six horses a day and give each one an apple, and they seem to look forward to the treat. The scheme cures balky and obstinate horses, and livens up lazy or tired horses wonderfully." And the way the horses covered the ground and did their work generally seemed to bear out his theory. They made up for the time lost by the stop in less than three blocks, and kept on up-town like a fresh team.—*New York Sun.*

PLEADS FOR THE TWINS.

SENATOR WASHBURN ON THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

He Thinks Chicago Should Stand Aside and Let Minneapolis and St. Paul Have a Chance—An Unknown Man Pens a Declaration of Intended Suicide and Leaves It on a Table at the Auditorium—Arrivals at the Big Hotels.

"Minnesota Republicans will not seriously object to the Republican convention coming to Chicago, but Minneapolis ought to get it," said United States Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota, who was at the Grand Pacific yesterday en route home from New York and Washington. "I do not think Chicago ought to ask for it, when it has the World's Fair and other good things. This city should not ask for it, and should not throw obstacles in the way of Minneapolis, the representative city of the great Northwest.

"St. Paul is heart and soul with Minneapolis in the effort to secure the convention; Minneapolis has every facility for taking care of the crowds and accommodating the convention. Besides her own great hotels those of St. Paul can be reached in twenty minutes, and the big hotels at Lake Minnetonka, only thirty minutes' ride distant, will also be opened. As for a hall, the Exposition Building can accommodate 13,000 persons. Its acoustic properties are excellent, and it is in every way adapted for the purposes for which we will offer it. Minneapolis citizens will use every fair means to secure the convention, and in the event of success will show themselves worthy of the honor and capable of caring for its guests."

Gen. James R. Carnahan of Indianapolis, one of the leading members of the Knights of Pythias, and the commander of the first crack drill corps ever organized by the Knights, was at the Tremont yesterday. Gen. Carnahan was Adjutant-General of Indiana under Gov. Porter.

"As I write I am gazing out upon the placid bosom of the lake. Ere you read this my body will be resting in its chilly depths." All of which and much more like it, only worse, was found written on a sheet of paper in the writing-room of the Auditorium yesterday by one of the guests. The sheet was marked as number one and was evidently the beginning of a long letter written by a dejected-appearing man at one of the tables. In folding the letter he overlooked the sheet and it fell in the way of the guest who took the seat just vacated by the man of sorrowful mien. The sheet was carried to Clerk Will Shafer, who found that it was a declaration of an intention on the part of the writer to kill himself. That it might be one of the guests was the first surmise of the clerk, who forthwith ordered the gas shut off from all the rooms and a close scrutiny of all guests.

Then he read further down the lines. They held a record of troubles and disappointments, and then another declaration of suicidal intent with plans and specifications as to the manner to be employed in the deed. The writer had determined to seek death in the lake as a first choice, giving an Illinois Central suburban train second place in his preferences. Mr. Shafer felt relieved after ascertaining the methods proposed.

"O, it's all right," he said; "he's not going to do the job in the hotel. I think the letter was written by a young man who came in and asked for a sheet of paper. He appeared to be in desperate trouble—just like a man who was intent on something horrible. It's funny, though, the number of threats of suicide that are written on hotel paper. A third of the sheets that are thrown half spoiled into the waste baskets are thrown there by persons who are in trouble. The suicide bluff is a great one on which to work money out of relatives and friends. Wild young fellows away from home try it on their folks, and if the latter are not particularly hard-hearted such threats generally have favorable results the first time they are tried. The writer of the letter found today, though, appeared terribly in earnest in the language used, and maybe his threats were meant. Haven't heard, though, of anybody being ground up over on the tracks, and the water in the lake is just about chilly enough to discourage any one from jumping into it today."

The Rev. S. B. Bernitz of Des Moines, Ia., was at the Palmer yesterday. He is one of the best known divines in the Lutheran Church, and has been engaged for some weeks attending the synods of that church, which have been held in various sections of the country. He said the Lutheran Church is prospering and growing in America. "Of course I am not a politician," he said, "but I am necessarily interested in the turn of affairs in Iowa, for, as THE TRIBUNE very properly said this morning, the intelligence and morals of Iowa are involved in the campaign. Not being a politician I will not venture any prophecies beyond expressing an opinion that the cause of intelligence and morals will triumph and that Wheeler will be elected."

Tremont—M. W. Hitt, New York; S. L. Gilbert, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. Wharton, Trenton, N. J.; W. T. Angell, St. Louis; George W. F. Frye, Pittsburg; Gen. J. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis; J. W. Thompson, St. Paul; F. J. Trudell, Iron Mountain, Mich.

Grand Pacific—Bishop W. H. Hare, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Bert J. Summerton, Henley, Eng.; Gen. Francis A. Walker, Boston; A. Reynaud, Paris, France; D. M. Sabin, Minnesota; Arthur S. Potter, Omaha; William Weiss, Beaumont, Tex.

Auditorium—Milton A. McRoe, Cincinnati; V. P. Safford, Escolon, Mexico; William R. Smead, Louisville, Ky.

Palmer—J. E. Riley, Omaha; C. E. Taylor, St. John, N. B.; E. Currier, Denver; M. B. Roberts, Butte, Mont.

Leland—Ed Gross, Cleveland; Frank A. Leeds, New York; F. B. Hill, Denver; A. C. Grover, Norfolk, Va.

Sherman—G. A. Blesch, Menominee, Mich.; J. G. Jacobs, Salt Lake City; W. C. Silverthorn, Warsaw, Wis.

Wellington—Marshal Halstead, Cincinnati; C. E. McMahan, New Orleans.

Richelieu—Joseph Richer, Calgary; S. F. Emmons, Washington, D. C.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

ENGINEERS TO ERECT A BIG BUILDING.

An Association with $300,000 Capital Stock Incorporated—Other Articles Filed.

Articles of incorporation with $300,000 capital stock were taken out yesterday by a company known as the Engineers' Society Auxiliary Association of Chicago. The incorporators are Engineer Benezette Williams, Charles MacRitchie, and Architect Henry Raeder. The purpose of the association is to erect a fine office building somewhere downtown, in which are to be located the headquarters of the Western Society of Engineers.

Mr. Williams said yesterday that the same incorporators had formed an association some time ago with $400,000 capital stock, but that as that sum was unnecessarily large the new papers were taken out yesterday. He said the association now held options on several available sites. Henry Raeder, the architect, has already made plans and sketches for the new building.

The Royal Savings and Loan Association was incorporated with $50,000,000 capital stock at Springfield yesterday. Its incorporators are Edward Tiffany, Chicago agent for the Eastern Savings and Loan Association of Rochester, N. Y.; Charles L. Moak, a real estate agent at No. 116 La Salle street; C. L. Palmer, President of the Auditorium Printing company, No. 40 Plymouth place; Fred Reiden, a salesman for Clement, Bane & Co.; Walter R. Howard, an attorney at No. 116 La Salle street; and five other men, most of whom are clerks in the Custom House, whose names are withheld.

Mr. Tiffany said the incorporators are all stockholders in the Rochester association who had concluded to invest their savings in Chicago instead of in the East. He hoped the company could start in business Nov. 1 with $10,000 paid up stock, which would consist of $100 from each of 100 subscribers.

Parnell in This Country.

Mr. John Howard Parnell tells me that twenty years ago, when his brother, Charles Stewart, came over to see his sweetheart at Newport, R. I., and was rejected by her the future leader was greatly depressed in spirits. Right after that he came South and visited John Howard at West Point, Ga. Mr. J. H. Parnell is fond of fishing and hunting. His brother was not devoted to sport of that kind, but at that time, to divert his mind from his unhappy love affair, did accompany his brother on many fishing trips. One rainy day Charles rode into West Point to get the mail. The roads were muddy and, dismounting at a store, he walked along the unpaved footpath, which was a sidewalk only in name, and led his horse. The town marshal noticed this violation of the town ordinance and ran after the stranger, calling to him to make his horse get in the roadway. Young Parnell said he did not see any difference between the path and the middle of the road. The marshal insisted that he should lead the horse down the road, and threatened arrest. Being asked who he was the stranger said that he was a brother of John H. Parnell, the fruit grower. John H. was well known throughout that section as a large fruit grower, far better known, in fact, than Charles, and upon learning who he was the marshal said it was all right.

Charles was on the point of investing in a coal mine in Birmingham then. He had $50,000 to put in, but he wanted the controlling interest. This the owners would not sell, and Parnell dropped the matter after the papers had been drawn up.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

Done His Best.

Dr. Price has done his best to make his Delicious Flavoring Extracts superior in strength, freshness and fineness of flavor to any flavoring extracts made in the world, and ladies of the best taste, who are now using them, have decided that his intentions have been successfully carried out. Persons who desire a delicate and natural flavor in their cakes, puddings, or any table delicacy, will obtain it by using Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon, or Orange Extract. Try them and be convinced.

FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

Introducing to the Ladies of Chicago our Undergarments branded

THE STANDARD KNIT GOODS James H. Walker & Co.

We desire to emphasize THREE points of excellence wherein they surpass any other make of Underwear now in the market. We call the attention of all critical buyers of Sanitary Wool Goods to the claims we make, and ask for a fair inspection and trial of our goods.

1st—FIT. These garments are knit to conform to the body and are shaped for BUST, WAIST, and HIPS, and are adapted by their peculiar weave to every motion of the body. We also guarantee uniformity in sizes, and parties buying any size can always duplicate with absolute certainty of perfection in fit.

Particular attention paid to special orders for any desired shape or size.

2nd—QUALITY OF YARN. These goods are made from the finest long fiber, combed Australian Wool, pure and un-dyed, thus retaining all of its sanitary qualities, and no better wool can be obtained than is used by us. This is a warrant that service, comfort, and health can be found in the highest degree in these garments.

3rd—WASHING AND WEARING. The peculiar twist given to the Yarn used in the different garments gives each an elasticity and firmness possessed by no other make, rendering them very serviceable for every day use. As all the wool is thoroughly scoured, cleansed, and shrunk, the goods are as actually non-shrinking as skill and experience can make them. Full instructions for proper washing accompany all goods of this make sold.

COLORS ARE BLACK, WHITE, AND NATURAL.

John T. Thayne & Co. FURRIERS

191 and 193 State-st.

(*CLOTH CLOAK DEPARTMENT.*)

OUR SPECIALTIES FOR TODAY:

We will offer in our *Cloth Cloak Department* today an unequaled line of *Tailor-Made Box-Coat Reefers*, in addition to a display of *Fur-Trimmed Reefers* in *Cheviot, Chevron*, and fine *Beaver Cloths*, trimmed with *Seal, Otter, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Astrakhan, and Mouflon* (all shades). These garments are all of the very latest styles, the creations of the most celebrated manufacturers. They are finished in the very highest state of perfection, and are *bargains beyond any doubt.*

We are offering a line of Jackets, Military Capes, Reefers, Cape Newmarkets, Ulsters, &c., &c., that has no equal in the city.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

Catalogue Mailed Free.

Fish, Joseph & Co.

112 TO 116 STATE STREET.

MILLINERY DEPT.

MUTUAL BENEFIT PRICES.

SILK BEAVER SAILOR HATS, "Best Goods," $1.24.

At least 50c less than anywhere else.

You Must Rely on the Brand

When buying Flour. There's no other way to be sure of getting the best.

There are many imitations of Minnesota Flour for sale.

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO. WASHBURN'S Superlative FLOUR WASHBURN MILLS MINNEAPOLIS

You can obtain the genuine article by ordering your grocer to send you

Washburn's Superlative Flour,

Made in the famous Washburn Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

CAPACITY 9,000 BARRELS DAILY

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, Regular Auction Sale

Parlor Sets, Carpets, Stoves, Chamber Sets, Folding Beds, and General Household Goods.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the Optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st. Tribune Building. The Old Reliable.

Beds and Desks A. H. Andrews & Co. Manufacturers, 215 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

SILKS { The Handsomest Silk Room in the World . . .

AN UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF RICH

BLACK DRESS SILKS

—AT—

One-Third Under Usual Prices.

Black Faille Francaise—

QUALITY NO.	1	22 inch	$1.08	per yd.
"	2	22 "	1.28	" "
"	3	22 "	1.48	" "
"	4	23 "	1.68	" "
"	5	23 "	1.88	" "
"	6	23 "	2.28	" "

The above OCCASION presents an opportunity to supply your present and anticipate your future wants.

Our Basement Silk Dept.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS:

Colored China Silks (in all light shades, suitable for decorations) ..... 19c yd.
Colored Faille Francaise ..... 78c (worth $1.00)
Colored Satin Rhadames ..... 75c (worth $1.00)
Colored Satins at ..... 25c and 38c per yd.
24-inch Black Faille Silks ..... 75c (worth $1.00)
24-inch Black Satin Rhadames ..... 75c (worth $1.00)

SPECIAL . . .

25 pcs. Black Satin Brocades (all pure silk) at ..... 58c yd.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

BLANKETS.

The three lines mentioned below will multiply our friends in this already very *popular department.*

15 cases 11-4 California White Blankets, $5.00 PAIR. (*Worth $7.50.*)

10 cases California White Blankets, $6.50 PAIR. (*Worth $9.00.*)

5 cases Natural Wool Blankets, 72x84, at $5.00 PAIR. (*Very good value at $7.50.*)

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

SHAWLS (*Third Floor.*)

500 Imported Shawls, Including BEAVER SHAWLS, ELDERDOWN, SCOTCH, HYMALAYAN, BLANKET, $5.00 *Worth $7.50 to $10.00.*

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Silk Day—Remnants.

In the aisle leading to the Silk Room an accumulation of Silk Remnants—probably 200 in all—have been placed upon a temporary counter.

Each piece represents a quality worth very much more than is asked—and a number range in values to $2.00 and $2.50 a yard.

50c a yd.

RUGS AND CARPETS.

AT 11 A. M. AND 2 P. M.

THIS DAY ONLY,

AT OUR STORES (2d Floor), WE SELL WITHOUT RESERVE

—A—

Magnificent Collection

Real Turkish, Persian, and Oriental

RUGS AND CARPETS.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

"FAMILIAR IN MILLIONS OF MOUTHS AS ANY HOUSEHOLD WORD." The Times, London.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"Delightful and refreshing."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD., LONDON, ENG.

WINDSOR Silk UMBRELLAS ARE THE BEST SOLD IN CHICAGO BY ONLY MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

LOTS OF MONEY IN IOWA.

EXCELLENT SHOWING BY BANKS OF THE HAWKEYE STATE.

Figures That Disprove the Statements of the Calamity Howlers—Ex-Gov. Steele of Oklahoma Is Not to Be Commissioner of Pensions—A Member of the British Legation Soon to Wed—The Statue of Gen. Logan—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Finances in Iowa have never been in better shape than they are at present, and the Hawkeye State is entitled to the banner for the steadiness and capital of its banking institutions. Since the National Banking law went into effect twenty-seven years ago there have been but two failures of these corporations in Iowa, and according to the officials at the Treasury Department there are now 151 national banks in the State. Des Moines is the only city in the State having a population of 50,000, and consequently it is the only reserve city, and it contains four national banks, the remainder being scattered throughout the State in every direction and are the depositories of farmers in most cases, hence a statement of their capital and resources is a pretty fair reflex of the condition of the people. According to the latest returns from Des Moines the reserve fund of the four banks within its confines is 30.06 per cent, the Banking law only requiring 25 per cent, while in the outlying districts, where the reserve is fixed at 15 per cent, more than double that percentage is the rule. Within the last year thirteen new national banks have been organized in Iowa, with a capital of $1,825,000, and no reports of shaky institutions have been received at the Treasury Department. So far as the establishment of new banks is concerned Iowa is outranked only by Pennsylvania and Texas, but in the matter of capital invested in the new institutions it is ahead of the Keystone State considerably. Iowa is regarded at Washington as an agricultural community, and its financial condition at this time is gratifying and satisfactory in view of the assertions of hard times in the West. None of the reports being daily received by the Controller of the Currency justify such assertions, but from every point in the West and Northwest come only the most flattering financial advices.

WILL NOT SUCCEED RAUM.

Ex-Gov. Steele of Oklahoma Is Not to Be Pension Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Steele is not to succeed Pension Commissioner Raum. He does not expect any place from the President. He resigned from the Executive office in Oklahoma because he wanted to get out of public life for a while. When "Corp." Tanner was about to be ousted from the Pension Office Congressman Steele was talked of as a successor. Some Indiana friends made the suggestion to the President, but President Harrison pointed out why Steele would be more useful in some other position. Since then there has never been a chance that he would become Pension Commissioner. The resignation of Gov. Steele promises to lead to a renewal of all the intriguing which characterized the fight over the location of the Territorial Capital. Guthrie, Oklahoma City, and Kingfisher all have candidates in the field, and each place is invoking the aid of every influence procurable. Telegrams from individuals and from mass-meetings indorsing the various aspirants are pouring into Washington, as the leading towns regard the personal sympathies of the Governor to be several points gained in the securing of the capital. The most prominent candidates seem to be John I. Dill from Guthrie, Judge Green of Oklahoma City, and Judge A. J. Seay of Kingfisher.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Steele of Oklahoma arrived here Saturday and today admitted that he had offered his resignation some time ago with the request that he be relieved by Oct. 15, but the President found it impracticable to name a successor at once. Gov. Steele ascribes his resignation to a demand for his presence here to look after extensive business interests, and to his preference for Marion as a home, both he and his wife having been brought up here. His errand here now is to look after the Gatling gun factory to be located here.

MARRIAGE OF A BRITISH DIPLOMAT.

Mr. Barclay of the English Legation to Wed Miss Chapman Next Saturday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Diplomatic circles are interested in a coming social event. Saturday next at Bedford House, Katonah, N. Y., the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John Jay, their granddaughter, Miss Beatrice Chapman, and Mr. George H. Barclay of the British Legation will be married. Mr. Barclay has been prominent in the younger diplomatic set, and his marriage is in consequence a subject of much more interest than that which usually attends the nuptials of a member of the corps outside of the capital. It is probable that Sir Julian Pauncefote and all the gentlemen of the legation will be present at the wedding. Mr. Barclay has been making a hasty visit home to England, from which he returns laden with beautiful presents for his bride. He is the son of wealthy parents. Mr. Barclay was the hero of an incident which caused much amusement among his friends two or three years ago. A Chicago heiress received from him one afternoon a box with the simple request, "Wear these for my sake—G. B." She did not, though, for when the box was opened it was found to contain a set of fine silk underwear from a fashionable haberdasher. Later the other box came, with the explanations and apologies. The flowers were exquisite, but Mr. Barclay's valet, who had been entrusted with the purchases at the haberdasher's and the tailor's had mixed those purchases up.

WISCONSIN POSTOFFICE REFORMS.

Great Improvement in the Service Made During the Last Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The searching inquiry the Postoffice Department has been making with regard to the successes that have been accomplished by Postmasters in different parts of the country show the following results with reference to Wisconsin:

Postmaster J. T. Moak of Watertown is an old hand in the postal business. He was first appointed in 1867. Upon his reappointment in 1890 Mr. Moak thought it best to remove all the clerks in his office and replace them with men more in sympathy with his motives and desires. The office is now open longer Sundays and holidays than formerly and the business-men are greatly accommodated and pleased by it.

At Waukesha F. H. Putney first set about clearing his office of loafers and enforcing cleanliness and order. The general delivery window had formerly been closed during the distribution of mails, but Postmaster Putney soon saw that this compelled people to wait about the office until the mail opened and thus block up the way of those who had boxes. He remedied this by keeping the general delivery always open. The errors in distributing letters have been reduced to a minimum by a clever system of colored pencils, by which the clerk handling the missent letter can be detected.

Postmaster F. W. Harriman of Appleton first gave the business-men of this city an extra collection from the boxes in order that their mail could be more promptly dispatched. He also put up additional mail-boxes where the public would be accommodated. Undelivered letters are advertised in all the papers published in Appleton, both German and English.

R. A. Scott, Postmaster at La Crosse, has extended the benefit of free delivery to many patrons who formerly were not served, and increased the collection from street boxes, greatly accommodating business-men. The patronage of the laboring classes has been encouraged by keeping the money order and registry windows open during the noon hour. A complete list is kept of the names of the residences of new arrivals and the removal of old ones, and in this way the amount of matter sent to the dead-letter office is greatly diminished.

Postmaster H. M. Knowlton of Waterloo started out by cleaning up his office and rearranging things. He then had slips printed to put in boxes, which greatly facilitated the delivery of packages, registered letters, returned letters, etc. He caused the posting of advertisements on the walls of the office and in general gave the people of Waterloo an office and service to be proud of.

Currie G. Bell, Postmaster at Bayfield, has succeeded in raising his office from fourth to third class during the last year, and this, too, though the town has not increased in population noticeably. Regardless of expenses Postmaster Bell moved his office to the business portion of the town and established convenient business hours.

At Ashland Postmaster S. S. Fifield pays close attention to the workings of his office and has never had a complaint from a reputable patron. His force is efficient and hard-working and errors are few. Mr. Fifield regulated the deliveries and collections of mail to the better accommodation of his patrons and the changes give entire satisfaction. Inspectors say that the office at Ashland is a model one.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Plans for the Equestrian Statue of Gen. Logan Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The meeting of the joint committee to secure an equestrian statue of Gen. Logan was held in the office of the Secretary of War today. There were present Secretary Proctor, Gen. Alger of Michigan, Gen. Burdett, Capt. George E. Lemon, Commissioner of Pensions Raum, and Gen. T. L. Casey. These gentlemen represented the three committees of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and the committee appointed by an act of Congress. After considerable discussion a resolution was adopted authorizing Secretary Proctor, Gen. Alger, and Capt. Lemon to visit New York City for the purpose of consulting with St. Gaudens, the artist, upon the design of the equestrian statue. The committee has sufficient money on hand to meet all emergencies, and Gen. Logan's statue will be erected in Iowa Circle. Several locations were discussed, but Iowa Circle met with favor. It was understood that this selection would be satisfactory to Mrs. Logan. The circle has lately been beautifully and greatly improved. The nearest military statue is that of Gen. Thomas in Thomas Circle, three blocks away. The members of the commission are here in consultation tonight with Mrs. Logan in regard to the designs for the statue.

Free Delivery for Farmers.

An organized effort is under way among farmers to secure from Congress free mail delivery in country towns. The Farmers' Alliance, Patrons of Husbandry, and other orders are canvassing the matter. Letters are being written to Congressmen in favor of the project and petitions to Congress for free delivery are being circulated in many parts of the country. Farmers assert that a daily mail delivery at their door will add perceptibly to the money value of their farms, and will be worth still more because it will keep them in touch with markets and the outside world and rob farm life of its isolation and monotony. Postmaster-General Wanamaker states definitely for the first time that the experiment made by the Postoffice Department for free delivery in farming districts shows that the increase of revenue more than pays all the increased expense. He believes that universal free delivery would therefore be self-sustaining.

Kampville Bridge Plans Approved.

Secretary Grant today approved the plans submitted by the constructing engineer of the Litchfield, Carrollton and Western railroad for the proposed bridge over the Illinois River at Kampville. These plans will be returned to Capt. W. L. Marshall, under whose supervision the bridge will be built, care being taken that the piers do not interfere with the free navigation of the river. According to the law in this case the bridge must be completed within three years, but up to date little if any progress has been reported to the War Department.

Hawaii's Minister Critically Ill.

H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States, who is lying ill in this city, is no better today. He has a complication of lung, kidney, and heart trouble combined with dropsy, there is little hope for his recovery.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

GEN. BUTLER AS AN AUTHOR.

His Method of Producing the Manuscript of His Reminiscences.

Gen. Butler's faculty for persistent application has not been lessened during the summer, not a day having passed without the addition of many pages to the manuscript of his reminiscences to be published this fall, but he hasn't written a line, except on proofs. His method is peculiar. He lies back in a big easy chair in his library and dictates to his private secretary. He shuts his eyes and, with an unlighted cigar in one corner of his mouth, slowly delivers his sentence. For awhile he talks about the particular man or period he is describing until an incident suggests other subjects, not necessary for the chapter, but useful later on, and then he branches off, but his secretary jots down all to be inserted in their proper places.

He is an early worker, and his secretary has to be on hand at 6 o'clock. He dictates without intermission for four or five hours. In the afternoon rough drafts in typewriting are read to him for corrections or additions. He has a large collection of letters and private documents relating to civil, political, and military affairs, and every statement of historical interest and importance is carefully verified. As described in the Boston *Herald*, when his proofs come back from the publishers, chapter by chapter, he reads them with all the delight of a youthful novelist. He gloats over particular passages, and chuckles grimly as he adds a few more words to his opinion of somebody. He makes his own interlineations, writing with ink, in a crabbed, trembling hand, and uses the blue pencil on himself but rarely, and marks in paragraphs all up and down the page with coldbloodedness that drives the printers wild.

For five days he works on his book. On the sixth day he visits the publishers for a few hours, and then goes on board the yacht America to spend the seventh.

"WHEN THE TIDE GOES OUT."

A Legend That Has Received a Strange Verification.

New York *World:* "When the tide goes out he will die."

With the assurance born of long experience beside deathbeds the nurse in somber gray whispered these words to one of the sufferer's friends last night in a tenement-house in Seventeenth street.

The man had been working on the dock and a crane had fallen and struck him on the head. They bore him away to his squalid home. The company had sent a doctor and a nurse, but these were now of small avail.

"It is only a legend."

"Yes, it is only a legend, but wait and see."

There was the faint ticking of the clock, but that was all that broke the silence of the next few hours.

The night ebbed slowly away.

Dawn was almost breaking.

"The tide—it is very near the full now," whispered the patient watcher. "Come closer if you want to see him die."

And the little group in the room moved closer. And so, too, he died, died when the tide went out at break of day; and out on the bosom of the tide had swept away, towards a great, unlighted sea, a human soul.

"It is only a legend, I know," said the nurse afterwards, "but I have been beside many deathbeds and never yet have I known the fancy to prove false. There seems to be even in death, as in life, a strange tide, and in the case of death, a tide in some strange sort blended and acting in keeping with the circle of the tide that runs out to the ocean."

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

Worth Seeing.

"Where are all the people running to?"

"There's a procession of American citizens of foreign birth going down the street."

"Huh! Those processions are common enough."

"Yes, but this one is carrying nothing but American flags."—*New York Press.*

CHICAGO ROADS SUFFER.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC DIVERTED VIA ROUNDABOUT ROUTES.

Serious Decrease in East-Bound Shipments During the Last Week Both by Rail and Lake—Chicago Roads Can't Maintain Rates Much Longer—Annual Meeting of the "Queen and Crescent"—Not Satisfied with the Dividend—Other Railway News.

There can no longer be any doubt that east-bound freight is being diverted from Chicago via roundabout routes, while the lines from the West, running across the State of Illinois and those running via St. Louis and Memphis and via St. Paul and Mackinaw, can scarcely furnish cars enough for the freight offered them. The Chicago east-bound roads are doing a much smaller business than they did at this time last year. In fact the shipments, both through and local, were smaller last week than for the week previous. The shipments by lake from Chicago have also materially decreased during the last week or two and are now only about one-half of what they were three or four weeks back. It is becoming more evident every day that unless the Chicago east-bound roads take measures to stop the cutting of rates by the lines leading around Chicago their business this winter will be smaller than last year. The Chicago east-bound lines are the only ones which adhere to tariff rates and make no concessions to shippers, and for this reason they fail to get a fair proportion of the traffic. The lines running around Chicago must either be prevented from cutting or manipulating rates or the Chicago lines will have to reduce the rates sufficiently to make rate-cutting odious.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points, and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 23,635 tons, against 25,449 tons for the week previous, and 34,016 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 2,488 tons, against 1,616 tons last year; grain, 14,861 tons, against 22,833 tons; provisions, 6,286 tons, against 8,547 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 11.4; Michigan Central, 23.1; Lake Shore, 16.6; Fort Wayne, 19.4; Pan-Handle, 6.8; Baltimore and Ohio, 9.7; Nickel-Plate, 13.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads during the last week amounted to 56,516 tons, against 60,105 tons for the week previous, and 67,363 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 7,916 tons; Wabash, 3,092 tons; Lake Shore, 8,528 tons; Fort Wayne, 7,008 tons; Pan Handle, 7,968 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,732 tons; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 4,926 tons; Nickel-Plate, 5,670 tons; Chicago and Erie, 7,607 tons.

The shipments by lake during the last week amounted to 82,679 tons, against 103,425 tons for the week previous.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE DIVIDEND.

Perplexing Questions Asked by Stockholders of the Queen and Crescent.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—The annual meeting of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway stockholders was held today. The annual report was presented and a number of questions were asked by the stockholders with reference to the causes that led to the declaration of a 2 per cent semi-annual dividend instead of a larger one. President Felton explained, but he did not make it quite clear, and a committee was appointed to suggest a clearer method of explaining the accounts. In answer to a question President Felton said the failure to extend the lease was due to the exorbitant rental provided for in the enabling act of the Legislature and from the refusal of the City of Cincinnati to provide the necessary betterments for the road or to enable the company to do so.

The old board of directors was reëlected, with the exception of M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four," who declined, and John H. Inman, President of the Richmond Terminal, was elected in his place. The board now consists of W. P. Anderson, Calvin S. Brice, S. M. Felton, Alexander McDonald, C. C. Harvey, Samuel Thomas, T. T. Gaff, W. A. Goodman, and J. H. Inman.

Trunk Lines Wouldn't Co-operate.

A month or two ago Chairman Midgley was instructed by the lines in the Western Freight Association to communicate with the Trunk Line Commissioner regarding their method of way-billing shipments of oranges and lemons at estimated weights to points within the territory of the Western Freight Association, the object being to induce them to conform to the Western practice of actual weights. The matter was duly communicated to the Trunk Line Commissioner, and a reply has been received by Chairman Midgley, in which the statement is made that Mr. Midgley's communication has been presented to the Trunk Line Freight committee, and the Commissioner was requested to inform the Western lines that the trunk lines did not see their way clear to change their rule in regard to the matter, inasmuch as the practice on the part of the trunk lines was one of long standing and had given general satisfaction. The efforts of the Western roads, therefore, to obtain cooperation in securing actual weights on shipments of oranges and lemons have failed.

Rates on Missouri River Traffic.

Members of the Western Freight Association have been supplied with copies of circular No. 42 of the Western Traffic Association, defining the territory to and from which, on Missouri River traffic, St. Louis, Peoria, and Chicago rates shall apply. In that circular it was stated that the date when the arrangements therein described should become effective would be named by the Chairman. Accordingly Chairman Midgley gave notice yesterday that Monday, Nov. 16, the provisions will become effective, and all members of the Western Freight Association are requested to be governed thereby. A date somewhat remote is named so that representatives of the interested roads may meet at an early time to check rates under the new conditions. Chairman Midgley states that a report from the Rate committee, presenting any difficulties which may be developed, should be submitted for consideration at the November meeting of the association, and with that in view the committee is requested to meet in the rooms of the Western Freight Association in Chicago Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 10:30 a. m.

Want an Outlet for Coal Traffic.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 19.—At the annual meeting of the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking railroad company the most important action taken was with reference to leasing an outlet to Lake Erie for the coal traffic of the road, which extends from Columbus into the Eastern and Southeastern Ohio coal fields.

The directors were authorized to perfect arrangements for leasing the Sandusky and Columbus (Lake Erie and Southern Shore line), now in process of construction from Sandusky south by direct line to Columbus.

The new route will be, when completed, the shortest and most direct between Central Ohio and the great lakes. The following board of directors was elected: P. W. Huntington of Columbus, President; F. J. Picard of Columbus, Vice-President and General Manager; W. E. Guerin of Columbus, Secretary and General Solicitor; H. B. Turney of Columbus, Treasurer; Chase Andrews of Zanesville, D. B. Hatch and H. W. Putnam of New York, D. S. Gray, Charles Parratt, G. C. Hoover, and Samuel Huston of Columbus, directors.

Differentials East Bound.

The Joint committee has confirmed the recommendation of the Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association, that the Cumberland Gap Dispatch may use the differentials east bound which are accorded the Kanawha Dispatch when property is forwarded via rail and sea. The differentials are as follows: First class, 8 cents; second, 6 cents; third, 4 cents; fourth, 3 cents; fifth, sixth, and special, 2 cents. At these differentials the carriers may insure. When the traffic is transported all rail no differentials will be allowed.

The Joint committee has also confirmed the recommendation of the Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association, that the differentials in use by the Continental line and Central State Dispatch via the Baltimore and Ohio and connections in east-bound traffic transported by rail to Baltimore and thence by water to Boston, Providence, and other New England points be authorized. The differentials now are 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, 2, and 2 on the various classes, and at these differentials the carriers may insure.

New Insurance Clause.

The Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association last week gave notice that, after the close of lake navigation for the season of 1891, all lines carrying traffic via rail and lake or rail and sea from all points in the territory of this association and from points west and south thereof to the Atlantic seaboard upon which the differentials are greater than 8, 6, 4, 3, and 2 cents on the various classes, shall issue upon such traffic uninsured bills of lading.

Chairman Blanchard requests all lines to cause this order to be observed as to rail and sea traffic, beginning not later than Dec. 15, 1891, and to forward to his office copies of their orders to that effect.

Freight Changed in Transit.

The Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association has adopted the following rule regarding rates to apply on lake and rail freights changed in transit to all rail lines:

When traffic is contracted via rail to lake ports and thence lake and rail to Eastern destinations and arrives at lake ports of first transfer after navigation has closed, and is tendered to the rail lines thereat for all-rail shipment, the rates east of points of transfer from rail to lake will be the proportions due therefrom of the all-rail tariff rates in effect at the original points of shipment on the date billed therefrom, as if the property had been originally consigned through via all rail. The traffic so changed will also be entitled, under the foregoing rates and conditions, to the rule authorizing changes in consignees and destinations.

Railroad Notes.

It has been agreed by the lines in interest to make the rate on flour and wheat C. L., from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Peoria, Ill., 15 cents per 100 pounds, and on wheat C. L. to Bloomington, Decatur, Jacksonville, and Springfield, Ill., 15 cents. Chairman Midgley has issued authority to make the rates effective Nov. 5.

Chairman Midgley announces that the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco have in effect a rate of $4.42 per ton on railroad material from St. Louis to Wichita, Kas. Authority is therefore given all lines to apply the same rate from St. Louis to Wichita, Kas., via Kansas City, with the understanding that the rate will be withdrawn on notice from Chairman Midgley.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., Oct. 29 to Nov. 4, from all association points; union meeting of the district medical societies of Northern Ohio, Mansfield, O., Nov. 5 to 7, from points in Ohio; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Convocation, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 17 to 20, from points in Indiana only.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

QUEER NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE.

"Mail and Express" and "Commercial-Gazette" to Pull Together.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Gen. H. V. Boynton will cease to be the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* Oct. 18, and on that day he will turn over to his successor, Col. Frederick D. Mussey, the sign of the paper and several chairs in a fair state of preservation, that being about all of the property of the paper in this city.

With these effects the *Commercial-Gazette* will move up to the Washington office of the representative of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, so that the *Mail and Express*, the leading Harrison organ in New York, will be in harness with the leading Blaine paper in Ohio, which is to be run, it is understood, to suit Mr. John R. McLean, who holds a majority of its stock as collateral secured for money advanced to stockholders, one of these being Mr. Halstead.

There are some curious newspaper associations here, but this combination of the interests of Harrison, Blaine, Col. Shepard, and Mr. McLean will be the oddest of the whole outfit. Just how Col. Shepard has been coaxed into this alliance with a Blaine organ is not made known.

MEN WHO HAVE DIED THIS YEAR.

Long List of Celebrated Persons Stricken in the Last Nine Months.

New York *Sun:* This year has been remarkable for the large number of deaths of famous men and women. Jan. 2 Alexander William Kinglake, the historian, died in London. Emma Abbott died in Salt Lake City Jan. 5. Jan. 12 the death of Baron Georges Eugène Haussmann at Paris was announced. Five days later George Bancroft died in Washington at the age of 90.

Jan. 20 David Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, passed away in San Francisco. Another ruler, Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, died Jan. 28. On the following day William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, was stricken at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in this city. Jan. 30 Charles Bradlaugh died. Meissonier died in Paris Jan. 31.

The list for February is a long one, too. It bears these names: Admiral David D. Porter, in Washington; Gen. William T. Sherman, in this city; Gen. H. H. Sibley, ex-Governor of Minnesota; United States Senator Ephraim K. Wilson of Maryland, and Senator George Hearst of California.

March 3 Leonard Jerome died, and March 10 John F. Smith, United States Minister to Japan, died in Tokio. March 10 Prince Napoleon Bonaparte died in Rome. Lawrence Barrett died here March 20; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of the Confederacy, in Washington, the following day; ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson of New York, in Elmira, March 23; the Rev. Howard Crosby, in New York.

April 7 Phineas T. Barnum died in Bridgeport. Among the other deaths of the month were: Gen. F. B. Spinola, Congressman from this city; Rear Admiral Alfred Taylor; Field Marshal von Moltke, in Berlin, April 24, at the age of 90; Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, at St. Petersburg the following day. The Very Rev. William Connor Magee, Archbishop of York and Primate of England, died May 5 at York; Mme. Blavatsky, head of the Theosophists, May 9 in London; the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, in Brooklyn, May 26.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian, and Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, died in June. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President under Lincoln, passed away July 4, at the age of 81. James Russell Lowell and George Jones, editor of the New York *Times*, died Aug. 12. Sept. 13 the Marquis de Chambrun died in this city. Sept. 19 Balmaceda, the defeated President of Chile, committed suicide in Santiago, and Sept. 19 Gen. Boulanger took his own life.

Oct. 6 King Karl of Würtemberg and William Henry Smith, England, First Lord of the Treasury, died. Today the *Sun* publishes the news of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy, M. P.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

Life Interest in a Burial Plot.

A well-known lawyer of this city had been retained by a maiden lady to defend her in a certain suit which had been brought against her by some of the co-heirs of her father. No fee had been stipulated, and when the time came for the payment of the fee the lady handed over to the attorney his remuneration in the shape of a document duly transferring to him the usufruct for life of a half lot in a graveyard. The astonished lawyer attempted to explain to his client that the right to the usufruct ceased with the beginning of its benefits, that he could not possibly find any use for the tomb until he died, and that then he would have no right to use it. He waxed eloquent upon the worthlessness of life usufruct of graves, mausoleums, and tomb space, assured his client that he had no desire to settle on a twenty-foot grass plot, and said he was sorry to say that he would have to refuse the proffered fee. The lady threw the document upon the table, told the lawyer he could take that or nothing, and left the office in high dudgeon. The attorney calmly accepted the situation, and framed the usufruct. It may be seen now adorning a conspicuous spot upon the wall of the attorney's sanctum.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

INDIANAPOLIS' ELECTION.

WHY THE REPUBLICANS WERE CLEANED OUT.

Good Street Paving Affected the Result—The Republican Candidate for Mayor Made Mistakes—Putting the Party in the Position of Opposing Public Improvements—The Time of River Gravel and Loam Gone By—And There Is a Demand for Asphalt and Hard Brick.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—After a great political party has been in a smashup like that which happened to the Republicans of Indianapolis last Tuesday, having lifted itself from the scrap heap, brushed the clods out of its hair and the cinders out of its eyes, it is interesting as well as instructive to cast about for the cause of it.

As to the strange and seemingly incomprehensible fact that Mayor Sullivan received 2,728 majority in a vote of 25,868 and the other Democratic majorities only 900 to 1,200, there is, as yet, no explanation that explains. The only theory, aside from the fraud theory, thus far advanced is that there were something like 1,000 Republicans in Indianapolis so attached to Sullivan that they stamped the square opposite his name, and thus deposited their ballots, being entirely indifferent as to who filled the minor offices.

Leaving these 1,000 Republican votes out of account the rest of it is not difficult to explain. After a long era of chuck-holes and cobblestones the administration of Sullivan inaugurated a system of permanent and expensive improvements, and asphalt and brick began to supplant river gravel and the native loam. This departure proved immensely popular, albeit a few who were thereby oppressed kicked hard and roared loud. Desiring to cater to this insignificant minority the Republican candidate for Mayor was unfortunate or indiscreet in some of his stump utterances, and the artful enemy was quick to place the Republicans in the position of being opposed to public improvements. The charge was untrue, but it had its effect, and, as a result, the Republican ticket was knifed worst in those Republican strongholds where the wealthy desired the enhancement of the value of their property that comes of asphalt streets, sewers, and electric light.

Again, Indianapolis, like Cincinnati, has a large German element that is wedded to its beer. The mistake was made of opening war on the saloons, and the effect was to drive the Germans into the Democratic camp. The Methodist and Presbyterian preachers also took a hand in it, and, as is invariably the case when the preachers step from theology into politics, they made a mess of it. They demanded the enactment of the Terre Haute Sunday liquor ordinance and a good many other things that are good morals but poor politics, the effect of which was to further unify and solidify all the so-called liberal elements against the Republican ticket.

Furthermore, the Republican canvass was one that was out at the knees and barefooted. A call on the administration by Chairman Dan Grubbs, who went to Washington, yielded practically nothing, and the Republican campaign fund was made up from contributions by men who had no interest at stake further than to achieve a victory.

The outside limit of funds which the Republican Campaign committee had at its disposal for all purposes did not exceed $3,000. The Democrats, on the other hand, bled the saloonkeepers, the gamblers, the brothels, the members of the Police and Fire Departments, the street railway companies, gas company, water company, light companies, the wealthy street contractors, and the horde of officers and their deputies, county, city, and State. A very conservative estimate of the amount of money poured out by the Democratic managers places it at $20,000, and the chances are that it exceeded rather than fell below that amount.

Only One Challenge to Be "Fixed" Under the Australian Law.

Experience thus far with the Australian ballot system in Indiana shows it susceptible of more dangerous abuses than was the old law under which Democrats charged that members of their party were bought like mules, only cheaper. It secures a secret ballot, and to a degree, at least, prevents vote buying, but these are the only points that can be claimed for it. A dangerous feature is that which places only one challenger of each party between the voter and the polling places. A voter once admitted no one can question his right to vote. Under the old law with three or four fellows looking over his shoulder at the poll-book any crookedness on the part of any challenger would have been immediately detected and the challenger displaced, but under the Australian system no one but election officers and the three or four persons voting are allowed within fifty feet of the polls.

Among all the men appointed as challengers there is doubtless occasionally one open to bribery, and with the challenger on either side "fixed," the door for the repeater would be thrown wide open. That certain Republican challengers at the election held here last Tuesday were "fixed," is openly charged. But of all the features of this kangaroo system that which empowers the majority of an Election Board to throw out practically an unlimited number of ballots on the strength of the "distinguishing mark" racket cannot be too hotly condemned or too soon corrected. What constitutes a distinguishing mark is left entirely to the Election Board to construe. It may be a pencil mark, or a blur from the application of the stamp, or the grimy imprint of a mechanic's thumb.

Any mark, however delicate or insignificant, aside from those prescribed, that may mar the immaculate whiteness of the ballot, affords a basis upon which to raise the plea of a distinguishing mark, and if the ballot is of that complexion that a majority of the board would wish it rejected, out it goes. Under the old law the intention of the voter was the invariable rule applied, but under this law the fact that the intention of the voter is as plain as day would cut no figure whatever. So, too, under this law, what on a Republican ballot might be held to be a distinguishing mark, might, on a Democratic ballot, be held to be a matter of no consequence, and the Democratic inspector and judge would outvote the Republican judge, and that would be the end of it.

The Australian Ballot Law in Indiana.

The Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.), which is very angry over the reëlection of Mayor Sullivan by an increased majority in that city, nevertheless bears this testimony to the value of the Australian Ballot law: "The law gives universal satisfaction to all who desire quiet, orderly, and dignified elections. It is a vast improvement in many ways over the old system, and adds largely to the dignity of elections. No doubt it can be improved in some of its details, but its main features are admirable and its results excellent. Some of the worst features of elections under the old system are entirely done away with. The disorderly crowds around the polls, the noisy peddling of tickets, the offensive electioneering and solicitation of votes near the polls, the pulling and hauling of doubtful voters, the prying into people's ballots and trying to see how they vote are all done away with. Perhaps the two best features of the new system are the absolute secrecy of the ballot and the provision prohibiting any person from remaining within fifty feet of the polls. Every person feels now as he approaches the polls that he is exercising a valued right in a dignified way; and when he prepares and folds his ballot he feels that he has not been subject to any meddlesome or prying dictation. The secrecy of the ballot is a great safeguard to its purity and independence."

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

O, What a Fall!

He held her hand as he tried on a glove,
In the mammoth dry goods store;
And he thought of the nights he had held that hand
As they strolled by the sea beat shore.

He looked at her face, he smiled, and bowed;
She gave him a vacant stare,
And said, in a voice as cold as ice,
"I'll take this four button pair."
—*New York Herald.*

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The Probable Result in November—"Looking Backward."

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17.—[N. Y. Sun (Dem.)]—Ohio is a queer State in many ways, but in none so much as politically. In 1862 it went 5,000 Democratic, while the next year, 1863, the Republicans elected Brough Governor by 101,000 majority over Vallandigham, Democrat.

In the last thirty years Ohio has gone Democratic seven times, or once in every four years and a fraction. Here are the figures:

	Plurality.
1862...William Armstrong, Secretary of State.	5,340
1863...William Allen, Governor	817
1874...William Bell, Secretary of State	17,302
1877...R. M. Bishop, Governor	22,520
1882...James Newman, Secretary of State	19,115
1883...George Hoadly, Governor	12,529
1889...James E. Campbell, Governor	10,872

During these thirty years the Republicans have not failed to carry the State at every Presidential election, their pluralities in other years being from 2,983 in 1867, when Hayes beat Thurman for Governor, to 1863, their highest plurality, 101,000.

Last year, when the State went 10,000 Republican, there were 742,186 votes polled, a loss of 99,000 over 1888. At the last Governor's election, in 1889, the total vote in Ohio was 775,721, and it is fair to presume that the vote will reach 800,000 this year.

There are four tickets in the field—viz.: Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and People's. The last two will not cut much of a figure. John Seitz, the People's candidate for Governor, claims that he will receive 200,000 votes in the State, but one-fourth of that will be nearer the number. Seitz and his friends, however, are predicting that they will surely hold the balance of power in the Legislature and will retire John Sherman as Senator.

The Prohibitionists polled 23,000 votes last year but owing to the hotly contested fight between Campbell and McKinley many of these will drop back into the Republican party this year, while a great many of the People's party vote will be cast for Campbell.

It is claimed that the Democratic Governors of some of the other States are jealous of Gov. Campbell and want to see him defeated, fearing that if twice he carries a Republican State he will be nominated for President next year. The Republicans also assert that Gen. Harrison is not lying awake nights devising schemes to help McKinley.

There are so many tickets in the field in Hamilton County that it is hard to determine what will be the outcome in Cincinnati. That city comprises one-eighth of the whole State, and if Gov. Campbell carries it by anything near what he received in 1889 (7,000 plurality), he will surely be reëlected. If the Democrats lose Hamilton County by a large plurality, that will settle it. McKinley will be elected and a Republican Legislature also, as that county has thirteen members of the General Assembly.

The Republicans make the following claim as to how the vote will stand Nov. 3, but the Democrats say it is proper to transpose the figures in the first two lines:

McKinley, Republican	375,000
Campbell, Democrat	390,000
Seitz, People's	50,000
Ashenhurst, Prohibition	15,000
Total	800,000

TIMOTHY HOPKINS' PLANS.

He Proposes to Endow a Great Library as a Monument to Mark Hopkins.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 17.—When Timothy Hopkins arrived home from Japan he announced his intention of contesting his mother's will. To a friend here he said:

"Mark Hopkins was my benefactor and I feel that to me belongs the execution of his desires. Had he prepared the will he would have bequeathed a large sum to some public purpose, making a bequest to California equal to the endowment of the university by Senator Stanford. It is my intention if some of the money of my benefactor comes to me to carry out what I know were his plans."

For this reason Timothy Hopkins would not accept a compromise that would yield him a sum insufficient to make a great endowment. He desires to make a monument to Mark Hopkins consistent with the vast fortune Mr. Hopkins made in California.

One of Timothy Hopkins' intentions is believed to be to collect and house a grand library equal to any in Europe, with a sufficient endowment to support it and then to present it to the city of San Francisco or the State of California. He is considerable of a student and his inclination is to be among books.

Soon after he and his attorneys went East an offer was made from Searles for a compromise. The amount to be given Timothy was about $3,250,000. This offer was rejected, and then $5,000,000 was offered.

This offer was also rejected, and then the great trial began at Salem. A continuance was taken until this month, and by stipulation of counsel the case was again to be continued. The announcement of this stipulation was significant of a compromise.

Members of the firm of Garber, Boalt & Bishop, in this city, have received information of the compromise from ex-Judge Boalt, who is one of the leading counsel for the contestant. However, attorneys are disposed to regard nothing as settled until the papers have actually been signed.

WHO GETS THE "PER CAPITA" MONEY?

**The Idea of

PULLED TOO MANY TEETH

MRS. DOROTHEA JOHNSON'S CHARGE AGAINST A CHICAGO DENTAL FIRM.

She Wants Damages Because, She Alleges, Twenty-six Molars Were Extracted Instead of Two—Other Damage Suits—Receivers Appointed and Applications Made Therefor—Litigation Over Valuable Hyde Park Property—Dr. Irwin's Will Filed for Probate.

Mrs. Dorothea Johnson, who resides at No. 925 Twenty-second street, began a trespass suit in the Circuit Court yesterday to recover $5,000 damages from William B. and A. C. McChesney, dentists, doing business as McChesney Bros. It is alleged that last August Mrs. Johnson went to defendants' place to have two teeth extracted. Instead of two it is alleged they pulled twenty-six teeth.

The Chicago City railway company was sued in the Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. Sallie Brown of No. 163 Twenty-fourth street, who claims $50,000 damages for personal injuries. Several months ago Mrs. Brown had some bones broken in her foot and received other injuries while attempting to alight from a car at Twenty-fourth street.

Last February John Green became a patient of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph and Dr. C. W. Johnson. He says he was suffering from a slight rheumatism in the right knee. Yesterday Green sued the sisters and Dr. Johnson for $15,000 damages for alleged malpractice. He claims the defendants treated him with such negligence that his leg had to be amputated. Green alleged he was so assaulted with a knife and saw that he came near losing his life.

Mrs. Mary C. McKee is sueing the Chicago *Herald* for $25,000 for alleged libel.

Services of Receivers Wanted.

The Chicago Rubber Works yesterday applied for a receiver for the Clapp Automatic Fire Extinguisher company property. Proceedings were based on a judgment for $30,025, said to have been recovered against the company in the sum of $5,000. The complainant further says the defendant owes it an open ledger account, and that the entire property if sold by the Sheriff would not pay the claim. A receiver is asked to manage the estate so that the rubber company may collect its alleged claim.

On a judgment of $476 A. H. Tyrrell yesterday filed a bill asking that F. M. Atkinson be required to show what he had done with his property. Tyrrell says that although he has been unable to collect his judgment he believes that Atkinson holds or is interested in valuable stock in the Atkinson Steel and Spring company. In case any of this property has been transferred to other persons Tyrrell asks that Atkinson may show what the nature of these transactions was.

George Claussin was appointed in possession of the Hiawatha Hotel and restaurant at No. 244 Wabash avenue. "The company is not insolvent," said Attorney Kennedy, one of the receiver's counsel, "but certain threatened litigation by the plaintiffs and the directors decided to have a receiver." The Hiawatha company was organized last May with a capital stock of $10,000. Charles W. Johnson owns most of this. His associates are John Harvey and Cory Johnson. The company is said to have $20,000 worth of property to pay $9,000 indebtedness. Charles W. Johnson filed the bill for receiver.

James Lloyd was yesterday appointed receiver for the Economic Mutual Live Stock Insurance company, which was brought into court by the Attorney-General. The insolvency of the company was admitted by its officers and the receiver will sue to recover unpaid policies.

Litigation Over Valuable Property.

Omar L. Hittle, who is seeking to establish a title to $300,000 worth of property in Hyde Park, owned or controlled at present by Henry Shepard, Snow & Dickinson, and twenty others, was defeated in his contest with the defendants before Judge Blodgett yesterday. Hittle's attorney was obliged to contest the demurrer filed by Attorney A. M. Pence, and the court gave the complainant leave to amend his bill, but decided that it must be sworn to. The particular property Mr. Hittle is seeking to recover has been in litigation for many years, and Attorney George F. Harding is pushing the claim to the Supreme Court. The decided against him and in favor of the present holders of the property.

Sent Mrs. Higgins to the Hospital.

Objection is made by Mrs. Mary Hallinan to the appointment of a conservator for her sister, Mrs. Bridget Higgins. Last week Probate Justice Taylor filed a petition asking the appointment of Mrs. Charlotte C. Holt to take charge of property worth $4,000 belonging to Mrs. Higgins on a claim that the latter was distracted. This Mrs. Hallinan denied. She says her sister has lived with her for nine years and has always received proper care. Mrs. Holt is accused of attempting to deprive Mrs. Hallinan of the possession of premises at No. 2700 Hickory street. Judge Kohlsaat appointed a physician to examine the condition of Mrs. Higgins and reported that she was mentally affected and that she bore great hatred towards Mrs. Hallinan. On this showing the court committed Mrs. Higgins to the Cook County Hospital.

Goodrich's Suit Dismissed.

Judge Collins yesterday made short work of the suit of Alphonso Goodrich against the old law firm of Tenney, Bashford & Hawley. Goodrich claimed that he had a contract with D. K. Tenney by which he was to receive a fourth interest in the estate of Loyal L. Smith, but that Mr. Tenney got a release from him without consideration. The assets of the Smith estate were sold for $120,000, and Goodrich claimed $30,000. The court held that Goodrich was not entitled to any relief and sustained a demurrer to his bill. The suit was dismissed and an appeal prayed.

Dr. Irwin's Will Probated.

Judge Kohlsaat admitted to probate yesterday the will of the late Dr. Major F. Irwin, who was killed last Wednesday in a railroad accident at Englewood. Dr. Irwin lived at No. 1474 West Monroe street. He left an estate valued at $35,000. He devised by will his property to his three children, Charles E. and Frank E. Irwin and Mrs. Carrie A. Gordon. The will was executed July 20 last and is witnessed by Edward A. Dicker and Henry M. Matthews. The two sons gave bond in $40,000 as executors.

Wants His Child Again.

Fulton Bryant filed a petition for habeas corpus to recover possession of his son Benjamin, whom he claims was surreptitiously obtained by his divorced wife, Tennie Bryant, alias Partee, alias Hackeley. He says that his wife deserted him three years ago and he was awarded the children. A decree was secured by Mrs. Partee, alias Hackeley, and the charge is made that she is an unfit person. Judge Tuthill granted the writ and will hear the case at 2 p. m. today.

Made a Break for Liberty.

Charles McVea was adjudged insane in the County Court yesterday. He was induced to leave his house at Thirty-fifth and Butler streets under a promise that city detectives should be interested in tracking his imaginary pursuers, but when he learned the true proceedings he made a dash for liberty. For a moment there was a lively tussle between McVea and Bailiff McMahon, but the strong arm of the law prevailed and the patient was taken back to court. McVea has been an Illinois Central fireman for a number of years.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

135,811—William H. Binns vs. Jane E. Binns. Bill for div. W. T. Blair, atty.

135,812—Charles Dennehy et al. vs. Hugh L. McGuern, Lawrence Goggin, and Thomas F. McGuern. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. Goggin in two defts. for $565.63. Cratty Bros., solrs.

135,813—Bernhard Friech et al. vs. Bernhard Hulsebus. Asst., $1,000. Cratty Bros., attys.

135,814—William Campbell vs. Thomas H. Martin. Asst., $2,000. Same attys.

135,815—Charles Anderson vs. C. & G. T. Ry. Co. Case, $15,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.

135,816—Patrick McDermott vs. same. Case, $25,000. Same attys.

135,817—Charles W. Johnson vs. Hiawatha Co. and George R. Walker, tr. Bill for inj., etc. W. B. Cunningham, solr.

135,818—W. D. Wyman vs. C. K. Norris. Asst., $400. L. S. Hodges, atty.

135,819—Sallie Edwards vs. John P. Edwards. Bill for separate maintenance. Douglas, Crawford, Blair & Swearingen, solrs.

135,820—Frederick Bogenschneider, by next friend, vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $100. P. H. Bishop, atty.

135,821—John Rieli vs. Katerina Votava. Appl.

135,822—Samuel Lichtenstein vs. Henry Greenwald. Conf. judgt., $543.25. Runyan & Runyan, attys.

135,823—Samuel Graisman vs. same. Same, $463.13. Same attys.

135,824—Same vs. Same. Same, $632.40. Same attys.

135,825—John W. Aiken et al. vs. Bernhardine Witkowsky. Asst., $1,500. Same attys.

135,826—Asst. Withheld for service.

135,827—A. H. Tyrrell vs. F. M. Atkinson et al. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. 1st deft. for $476. W. H. Pope, solr.

135,828—Francis E. Moore et al. vs. Franklin L. Chase. Asst., $1,500. E. L. Jayne, atty.

135,829—Frank Hess et al. vs. Albert C. Rendt et al. Bill to foreclose. L. Karcher, solr.

135,830—George D. Barrett vs. Frederick Green. Conf. judgt., $35.19. E. J. Whitehead, atty.

135,831—Chicago Rubber Wks. vs. Clapp Automatic Fire Extinguisher Co. et al. Creds. bill. Freeman & Walker, solrs.

135,832—Conrad Schuerman vs. Dwelling House Ins. Co. Asst., $1,000. J. M. Hamilton, atty.

135,833—Hattie B. Bradwell vs. Alexander Drummond. Bill to foreclose. J. A. Peterson, solr.

135,834—Esther Zelier vs. Judah Zelier. Bill for divorce. E. A. Rosenthal, solr.

135,835—South Branch Lumber Co. vs. John W. Andrews. Asst., $800. Newell & Camp, attys.

135,836—Joseph M. Penn vs. Otto Hoffmann. Asst., $900. M. S. Bradley, atty.

135,837—Elizabeth Geis vs. John Geis. Conf. judgt., $4,065.50. Jesse Holdom, atty.

135,838—Josiah Baker vs. City. Case, $20,000. McMillan & Barnes, attys.

135,841—Herbert T. Arkcall vs. Olivia A. Arkcall. Bill for div. J. C. Scovel, solr.

Withheld cases—135,172—Calumet Paper Co. vs. Ella S. Ustick. Asst., $1,200. S. S. Parks, atty. (Oct. 16.)

135,773—Sanoe vs. John T. Ustick. Asst., $1,200. Same.

135,788—Rosa Crane vs. Edward W. Crane. Bill. S. S. Fallass, solr. (Oct. 17.)

135,792—Mary Colpas vs. Thomas J. Colpas. Bill. Haynes & Dunn, solrs. (Oct. 17.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

96,290—John Staggenberg vs. Harry M. Rosenblat. Appl.

96,291—Julia Kolbrok vs. Christopher Bielerfeldt. Case, $10,000. F. C. Day, atty.

96,292—Robert H. Brown et al. vs. Adolph J. Gertsel. Asst., $1,000. C. C. Arnold, atty.

96,293—Nellie McCovey vs. Harry M. Rosenblat. Appl.

96,294—Arthur E. Rage vs. John McFarland and Charles Schlachs. Replevin, $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

96,295—Sallie Brown vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $50,000. Donohue & David, attys.

96,296—David A. Titcomb vs. John Laurie. Conf. judgt., $1,989.75. E. F. Allen, atty.

96,297—Dorothea Johnson vs. Wm. B. and A. C. M. McChesney. Tres., $5,000. King & Gross, attys.

96,298—A. C. Agnew vs. Louis and Joseph Schram. Appl.

96,299—Louis J. Hanchett vs. Thomas Keefe and Wm. H. Kruger. Bill for inj., etc. Walker & Judd, solrs.

96,300—Bill. Withheld for service.

96,301—John S. Collman vs. Nathan Bernstein. Conf. judgt., $552.50. J. Meyer, atty.

96,302—Ray Etielson vs. Same. Same, $821.35. Same atty.

96,303—Adolph Katz vs. Caroline Katz. Bill for divorce. W. F. Koudelka, solr.

96,304—John McCraw vs. Union Brick Co. Case, $5,000. M. L. Riley, atty.

96,305—Lydia A. Haworth vs. Frank D. Richardson. Asst., $5,000. L. B. Fearing, atty.

96,306—Allen R. Binnedge vs. Charles Kerns et al. Bill for inj. H. C. Miller, solr.

96,307—Louisa Mohrier vs. C. B. and Q. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. C. A. Fitch, atty.

96,308—Daniel P. Healey vs. Walter Purdy. Appl.

96,309—John J. Badenoch vs. Orlando F. Everson and Andrew Riersen. Asst., $650. Matthews & Dicker, attys.

96,310—Robert Simpson vs. Thomas McMillan. Appl.

96,311—Valentin Blatz Brewing Co. vs. Henry J. Sweet. Conf. judgt., $255.30. Winston & Meagher and Heap & Whitfield, attys.

96,312—Francis V. Parker vs. Geo. S. Knapp. Asst., $1,200. Hamlin, Rolland & Boyden, attys.

96,313—Martin Nelson vs. A. Wachter et al. Bill for inj. W. A. Schonfeld, solr.

96,314—J. McFarland et al. vs. Arthur E. Raze. Attch., $800. O'Shea & Mahoney, attys.

96,315—William B. Smith vs. Thomas C. Hardy. Case, $10,000. Dale & Francis, attys.

96,316—Harry Clark, by next friend, vs. Weber Catering Co. Case, $1,000. F. O. Lowden, atty.

96,317—Asst. Withheld for service.

96,318—Mary C. McKee vs. Chicago Herald Co. Case, $25,000. Remy & Mann, attys.

96,319—West Side Brewing Co. vs. August Fiedler. Appl.

96,320—Village of Morgan Park vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. Cond. G. T. Arthur, atty.

96,321—Ætna B. & L. Assn. vs. Andrew Dudenhaven et al. Bill to foreclose. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, solrs.

96,322—James A. Sackley et al. vs. Town of Cicero. Asst., $5,000. Runyan & Runyan, attys.

96,323—Bill. Withheld for service.

96,324—Chicago Axe Co., use of Cleveland Ston e Co. vs. John S. Given Jr. et al. Garn. Gurley & Wood attys.

96,325—Erwin T. Kiehm vs. Henry Boemmels. Asst., $700. Osgood & Vickers, attys.

96,326—James Cassidy vs. Henry C. Ruston. Appl.

96,327—Debt. Withheld for service.

96,328—John Green vs. Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph and C. W. Johnson. Case $15,000. J. F. W. Brown, atty.

96,329—Sarah Burtsch vs. Ellery Burtsch. Bill for div. Sparling & Sullivan, solrs.

96,330—William G. Ralner vs. William H. Anderson. Appl.

96,331—Thompson & Edwards Fertilizer Co. vs. L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co. Case, $500. J. A. Peterson, atty.

96,332—Ames & Frost Co. vs. W. C. Ryder and A. T. Weisenberger. Conf. judgt., $302.53. W. Wood, atty.

96,333—Edwin A. Casey vs. Andrew J. Cooper, James W. Converse, John B. Brown, and Mary F. Wells. Ejectt., $500. H. S. Mecartney, atty.

96,334—Herman Wenzel vs. Franz Meissner. Appl.

96,335—Edward R. Peck vs. Emma R. Peck. Bill for div. O'Shea & Mahoney, solrs.

96,336—People ex rel. Fulton Bryant vs. Tennie Bryant. Hab. corp. Aldrich, Payne & Washburne, attys.

96,337—Replevin. Withheld for service.

96,338—Eugene L. Stubbell, tr., et al. vs. Lizzie W. Harmon et al. Bill to foreclose. Swift, Campbell & Jones, solrs.

96,339—D. Rankin vs. H. E. Cushing. Case, $800. D. T. Duncombe, atty.

96,340—Case. Withheld for service.

96,341—Henry T. Sutter et al. vs. W. Wallbaum and F. L. Schradt. Conf. judgt., $212.82. Knight & Brown, attys.

96,342—Jacob L. Schurman vs. John B. Skinner et al. Mechs. lien. J. N. Barker, solr.

96,343—Attch. Withheld for service.

96,344—Ray Etielson vs. Same. Same, $821.35. Same atty. (Oct. 17.)

96,289—George W. Cole vs. E. M. Elliott. Asst., $2,000. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys. (Oct. 17.)

96,281—Robert S. Hobbs vs. Robert Knight. Attch., $503.41. (Oct. 17.)

96,283—Louis Hellen et al. vs. Joseph Sugar. Asst. (attch.), $368.61. Felsenthal & D'Ancona, attys. (Oct. 17.)

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,183—William H. Taylor vs. David Soper and George R. Clark. Case, $10,000. Beam & Cooke, attys.

County Court—New Suits.

9,572—Petn. of Samuel Rothschild for release under insolvency act.

9,573—Petn. of Samuel F. Horton and wife to adopt child. C. A. Williams, atty.

9,574—W. Dynlewicz vs. The Building Loan Savings Assn. Appl.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—123,451—Alvin H. Culver vs. William Tower and William Edwards; on findg., $10; satisfied.—135,336—Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. J. A. Hallinger; by default, $183; dis. as to Campbell.—135,345—Matthew Meyers vs. George Williams; on ver., $28 wages.—134,638—James H. Wheeler vs. Agnes M. Scanlan; on ver. $1,532.50.—126,411—William Green et al. vs. Henry Holmes; same, $834.40.

JUDGE BRENTANO—133,631—Ill. Malleable Iron Co. vs. William G. Walters and F. Hodge; by def., $1,350.82 and speci. exn. only; dis. as to other defts.—134,636—Walter Foster vs. John M. Dahl; on findg., $67; appl.; bond and attch. $125.41.—Wm. Gibson vs. Frederick Boyenschelder vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on findg., $400; satisfied.

JUDGE BAKER—96,316—Harry Clark vs. Weber Catering Co. On findg., $23. Satisfied.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—94,239—E. J. Jordon vs. T. A. Wigham. On ver., $173.40.—95,631—Charles F. Gordon vs. Goodrich Transportation Co. On finding, $100. Satisfied.

JUDGE DRIGGS—93,627—Frederic Gordon vs. Russell St. Carette Co. By defft., $1,009.71.

JUDGE BLODGETT—760—Robert S. Franc vs. Lewis Clark, $4,534.21.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,775—Am. T. & Sav. Bk. vs. Columbia Steam Laundry Co.; dec.—728—Turtle vs. Engel; dec.—1,771—Samuels vs. Chi. Gen. Supply Co.; dec.

JUDGE HAWES—1,907—Turner vs. Gage; dec.

JUDGE TULEY—Divorce—91,865—Ina B. Pett from Harry W. Pett for drunkenness.

JUDGE COLLINS—84,465—Hall vs. Cusack; dec. confg. sale.—1,570—Casey vs. Casey; dec. apptg. comrs.—Divorces—28,050—Minnie Lauer from William Lauer for cruelty and adultery.—4,515—Leona Scheif from William Gotthelf for desertion.—5,340—Ruth Dennis from Arthur H. Dennis for desertion.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 2 on hearing.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Trial call, term Nos. 1,961, 1,955, 1,963, 2,001, 129,449. No case on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar Nos. 3,957, 4,373. Trial call, term Nos. 1,587, 1,588, 1,589, 1,591, 1,593, 1,598, 1,599, 1602, 1,637, 1,638, 1,639, 1,640, 1,641, 1,642, 1,643, 1,644. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 2, 6, 27, 29. No. 19 on hearing.

JUDGE COLLINS—No call. No. 1 on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No. 678 on trial. Short cause calendar—Nos. 7,206, 10,588, 94,753, 5,715, 10,694, 92,361, 13,696, 14,428, 14,382, 12,606. No call of trial calendar.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 2 on hearing. Trial call—Term Nos. 2,913, 3,092, 3,097, 3,109, 3,110. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No first call. Trial call—Term Nos. 2,845, 3,564, 3,422, 3,044. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No trial. Trial call—Term Nos. 2,702, 2,708, 2,835, 2,864, 2,867, 2,874, 2,908, 2,917, 2,942, 2,975, 3,115, 1,315, 2,719. No case on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No first call. Trial call—Term Nos. 484, 521, 71,108, 525, 539, 562, 572, 573, 606, 637. No. 11,475 on trial.

JUDGE GRESHAM—At Madison.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE SCALES—No. 3 on hearing. Appl. Calr. Nos. 19, 41, 97, 104, 105; Same Calr. No. 2. Nos. 1 to 50 inc.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE HORTON—Branch No. 1—No call. No. 476 on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 500, 509, 504, 535, 511, 516, 521, 525, 527, 552, 533, 592.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The following decisions were filed in the Supreme Court today:

August Zobel vs. Mrs. J. B. Nyenhius, appellant; Muscatine District, affirmed.

C. C. Kellogg vs. E. E. Colby, appellant; Humboldt District; reversed.

D. S. Peddicord, appellant, vs. Elijah Kile et al.; Dallas District; affirmed.

Lund & Smith Bros. vs. E. H. McCutchen, appellant; Ida District; reversed.

First National Bank of Marshalltown vs. A. W. Wright, appellant; supplemental opinion on application for rehearing; motion overruled.

Martha Ann Bacon, et al., appellants, vs. R. J. Chase et al.; Woodbury District; affirmed.

IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED in the precinct where you live you will lose your vote Nov. 3 unless you register today.

Business Is Business.

The editor was just about to leave this world of sin,
When the Georgia bill collector rushed up and entered in;
And to that bill collector the solemn parson said:
"He's going to be an angel—our friend will soon be dead!"
That Georgia bill collector—did he wipe his weeping eyes,
Or try to read his title clear to mansions in the skies?
No! he simply jerked his note-book (Ah! how the story stings!)
And said: "I'll put my claim in for a mortgage on his wings!"
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

Money for an Afflicted Man.

BENSENVILLE, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The article in your paper of the 15th inst. regarding the fatal accident at this place (where the wife and child of F. Messmann were caught and killed by a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train) I wish to report to you has aroused sympathy among readers of your paper in Chicago, as $5 was sent to me to me by J. H. Ohlerking, office No. 112 Clark street, to be handed to the bereaved husband and father, who was entirely unknown to the giver. Should any others of your readers be disposed to similar actions, not knowing where to direct, will say, if sent to any business man here having a good mercantile report it will be taken care of. C. A. FRANZEN.

The Only Time.

Mrs. Norris—"It was the mistake of my life when I said 'Yes' at the time you asked me to marry you."

Mr. Norris—"Humph! You'd never have had the chance if I had known that you were going to say 'No' to everything I asked you afterward."—*Puck.*

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.

EXPERIENCES OF THE DRUNKARDS WHO GO TO DWIGHT TO BE CURED.

An Interesting Letter from a Special Reporter of the New York "Times"—What He Saw, Heard, and Found Out—The New Recruit Sure of a Kindly Greeting from the Veterans He Finds on the Ground—Men Placed Upon Their Honor by the Physician in Charge.

DWIGHT, Ill., Oct. 17.—Passengers on daylight trains out of Chicago on the Alton railroad will have their attention arrested within the first seventy-five miles of their journey by two public institutions of world-wide celebrity.

The first is the penitentiary at Joliet, the home of the Chicago Anarchists, boodle Aldermen, and of hundreds of others whose incentive to crime was furnished by strong drink. The other is the Leslie E. Keeley Institute at Dwight, famous for its bichloride of gold cure of inebriates and victims of the morphine habit.

Interesting as the great Joliet prison must always be, it claims but a tithe of the public attention that is now directed toward Dwight. The first impression of the place is apt to be lasting. The station platform is regularly crowded with Keeley patients, who come to welcome newcomers and help them on the road to sure reformation.

The sight of 700 men representing all phases of society and vocations in life, massed in a jolly, laughing crowd, is encouraging to the newly-arrived patient, and, whatever degree of intemperance he may exhibit, he is always sure of kindly greetings. His baggage is taken care of, he is relieved of his parcels, and he is marched off straightway to the office of the Keeley Institute, just across the street. If his steps are uncertain there is plenty of assistance at hand. If he cannot stand up he is carried on a stretcher. At any rate, he reaches the office in three minutes after he has left the train.

At the institute he is asked to give his name and address, the name and address of some near friend, and is closely interrogated as to his use of stimulants. Habitual drinkers are classed by themselves; the periodical drinkers form another class for whom a different treatment is supplied. The users of morphine, chloral, and cigarettes are likewise set apart for treatment peculiarly adapted to their conditions.

If the newly-arrived patient has brought with him either liquor, morphine, chloral, or cigarettes, he is required to give them up at once. Upon no other condition will his treatment be undertaken. The patient's left arm is then bared and a hypodermic injection of the bichloride of gold and other curatives is made near the shoulder. He is also furnished with an eight-ounce bottle of medicine, of which he is required to take a teaspoonful in a fourth of a glass of water every two hours when awake. Two warm tub baths a week are also prescribed, and a frequent change of underclothing is recommended. The injections are made four times a day, at 8 a. m., 12 m., 5 p. m., and 7:20 p. m., during treatment, which commonly lasts three weeks.

Many other men reach Dwight with glazed faces, trembling nerves, entire loss of appetite, and inability to find rest night or day. Such persons are at once offered whisky by the institute doctors. The liquor is served in four-ounce bottles, and the supply is as constant and liberal as the case requires. If the patient's condition is very wretched he is placed in the charge of an attendant, who carries a bottle of whisky and medicine, administers to him under direction of the physicians, and is his constant companion by day and by night. As soon as the treatment is fairly begun the craving for liquor grows less. Most patients are glad to go home in time for second day, although there are instances where the appetite lasts three times as long. The institute doctors have been known to so transform a helpless drunkard, unable to tell his name, that within twenty minutes after he has reached Dwight he can walk to his hotel, legibly register, and conduct his business with the clerk. But this sudden change is not generally desirable, and drunken patients are not permitted to sober up by slower stages. If they will fully subject themselves to the treatment the desire for liquor will soon be over, the smell of it become nauseating, and the taste abhorrent.

When Dr. Keeley began the use of the cure at Dwight physicians who had made alcoholism a special study were inclined to ridicule a treatment that did not include baths and bars, padded cells, and the other restraints commonly found in inebriate asylums or "homes." It was deemed to be impracticable to offer the fullest liberty to men to whom whisky had been a necessity. It was argued that if they were not confined they would head the first train for some place where their old cravings for drink would be satisfied.

Dr. Keeley places every man upon his honor, supplies him with all needed stimulants, and from the outset fortifies his system with the bichloride of gold until further indulgence is impossible. There is not a saloon in Dwight and there is no place where liquor or morphine can be had other than the institute. A saloon could have but slight support for no patient could think of patronizing such a place, and there are no drinking men in the resident population of 1,500. Dr. Keeley has cured them all.

Grip of the Liquor Habit.

If all persons were so constituted that they could set down the bottle and pick up the Bible this little prairie town would be the most highly heard of, and moral suasion, temperance arguments, legislation, and the entreaties of loved ones would continue to be the only agents for the reclamation of the fallen humanity. But, unfortunately, the grip of the liquor habit has too often defeated such well-meant endeavors. Men leave the inebriate asylums with their duty toward themselves and toward their families clearly defined, but the appetite is still there, and after periods of temperance the appetite subjugates the will at last and the poor wretch falls and is quite unable to tell why.

"Inebriateness," Dr. Keeley says, "is more prevalent this year and day than it ever was in any other year or day. It is as rational from a medical point of view to treat drunkenness by expostulation, pledge-signing, reproaches, and legislation as it formerly was to treat insanity by incantation, exhibitions of the bones of the saints, and the laying on of hands. A fair enumeration of the signatures to total abstinence pledges and the relapses into drunken ways has also given us a model balance sheet. The tears, the agony, the starvation, the social misery of the drunkard's family, the insanity, mental imbecility, and criminality of his progeny, as well as the overflowing penitentiaries, jails, and poorhouses, and the millions of dishonored drunkards' graves, are all powerless—have always been powerless—to cure the disease of drunkenness."

The theory of Dr. Keeley is that intemperance is not a vice, but a disease, and his treatment of that disease is humane, painless, and effectual.

No man patient is given private treatment. All must congregate together three times a day at the institute, where they receive a "shot," as the contents of the little syringe is called. They soon recognize the fact that whisky is a great leveler. Caste lines are for the time obliterated and they conform to and prefer this. Women patients are never seen about the institute and are not recognized as patients upon the streets. They live secluded lives and are regularly visited by the physicians at their rooms. The patients now number about 700, 100 being women who are, for the most part, victims of the morphine habit. Nearly all of the brilliant corps of physicians have been cured here of drunkenness, and their kindly interest in the patients is marked.

Giving the Men a Shot.

Few who have witnessed the "shooting" process at the Keeley Institute can ever forget the sight of the hundreds of men in two long lines filing past the physicians, each to receive a hypodermic "shot." The faces portrayed a study not elsewhere found. The countenances may differ in enlightenment, but there is everywhere observable the same earnestness of purpose. Faces that were those of the sodden drunkard but a week ago now glow with health. The once bleared eye sparkles, the halting step has grown elastic, and the whole carriage of the man bespeaks the joy he feels at finding relief from his old master. He seems anxious to get away to herald the glad news to his wife and children. Here and there in the lines one notes the bloated face of the man who has just ended a debauch. He looks not upward, but to the floor. He is skeptical of the results of the treatment. Soon he meets with people whose past excesses astound him. Forty drinks of whisky was their daily consumption. They exult at their cure and never fail to impress the desponding one with hope. It has been frequently remarked that if a victim of alcoholism could have the association of these men for three weeks without even experiencing treatment it would be a vastly more than its cost and would in many instances effect a cure. Surely Christian sympathy takes on a new meaning at Dwight, and no patient, however downcast, will fail to recognize the kindly interest of his fellows and be lifted up.

The patients at the Keeley Institute are unusually bright and intellectual. As has been remarked, almost everybody worth saving comes to Dwight. There are here today three clergymen, twenty-seven physicians, a score of lawyers, editors and magazine writers, Board of Trade men, actors, merchants, farmers, many commercial travelers, two saloonkeepers, one brewer, a Postmaster, and men from all the vocations. Sons of two United States Senators, a couple of bright railway magnates, a renowned tenor singer, and several retired army officers are among recent arrivals. They are men who have achieved honors and fortune, but have been sorely wounded in their battle with the bottle. They feel the need of recuperation and will go away unhandicapped with the liquor habit and in the fullest use of their mental faculties.

There are 125 patients from Missouri. Chicago furnishes about 300 patients, among them several elderly men, who are unwilling to carry their whitened locks to a drunkard's grave. Nearly every State is numerously represented, and within the last fortnight there were patients from Scotland, England, Canada, and Mexico. A well-known New-Yorker, whose face has been missed in up-town bar-rooms for a month past, was astonished to meet his near neighbor here. A few days ago a fashionably-dressed woman registered her two beautiful daughters for the cure of the liquor and morphine habits. Who they were will never be known in Dwight, outside of the institute physicians. Only last night a society leader of Denver registered at the institute and asked to be sent to the principal hotel. She was told that another Denver lady of prominence was quartered there, and she begged to be sent at once to a remote part of the town. Neither may ever learn of the other's presence here.

The City of Chicago, with its numerous drinking places, is a serious stumbling block in the way of the weary pilgrim to this drunkards' Mecca, and many a hapless fellow who starts for Dwight falls into bad company in the big city and squanders the only money he may ever accumulate for the purpose of cure.

Some of the stories told by the patients well illustrate this. A young man recently consumed twenty-one days and ever so much money and liquor in coming from Chattanooga. An Eastern man headed for Dwight and brought up very drunk in Kansas City. A well-known Chicago man started with money and valise to the Alton station. He awoke in the Harrison Street Police Station, made a second start, and got here. He returned to Chicago last week believing he was thoroughly cured.

As to the permanent results of the treatment, it is claimed by Dr. Keeley that 95 per cent of the patients never relapse into drinking habits. The data on which this conclusion is based extended back to the earliest cures, ten years ago. The institution keeps informed in this matter by regular correspondence with graduates.

The class of patients with whom the Keeley cure is *least effectual* is the young men whose brains are not yet diseased by drink and whom liquor exhilarates. They are often here only to please their parents. They enter upon treatment without any earnest purpose and fret away three irksome weeks, looking forward to the pleasure of renewed dissipation. The older men, those who have known the agony and curse of the liquor habit, are seldom willing to undervalue the terrible experience of the past and again fill their cup of sorrow. They shun liquor as a viper.

Dr. Keeley does not claim for the gold cure that his graduates cannot drink liquor. Unquestionably they can overcome their acquired repugnance and fall again. He does claim, however, to wholly eradicate the taste for liquor, and to leave the system as pure and untainted as nature created it. If, after all this has been done, the graduate can forget the past and reestablish the appetite for liquor, Dr. Keeley cannot help it.

Letter from the Graduates.

At the meetings of the Bichloride of Gold club, an organization composed only of patients, letters are read every morning from recent graduates. They sound like a benediction. They are all of the same tone and reflect the confidence of the writers in the complete restoration. The patients listen with enthusiasm and are made stronger in faith. Frequently graduates return to Dwight and mingle with the patients. They do a world of good as they cast off their utter indifference to the old associations.

Life in Dwight is in the highest degree enjoyable, and the three weeks slip pleasantly by. The happiness of these men grows daily. They seldom fail to write home at once and send for friends as soon as the whisky taste leaves them. They are greatly astonished at this, and are proud to relate that they have had whisky in their rooms for days without a taste. This has never happened before in their long term of slavery to rum. Many write letters to their home newspapers and are proud to sign their names to the articles.

The villagers are fully in sympathy with the institute, which furnishes almost the only topic of conversation. Everybody is familiar with the routine of treatment. Even the play of the children suggests the cold cure. If a child's doll is sick it is given "dope," as the medicine is universally known, and is threatened with a "shot" if it fails to get well. At the few public entertainments the patients produce their bottles of "dope" and drink at the regulation time. Nothing is permitted to stand in the way of the fullest ascendancy of the institute rules.

The Town of Dwight has grown amazingly and real estate has doubled in value since last spring. Forty houses are now in course of construction. The Alton is building a handsome depot station, and the Keeley Institute and Laboratory will be removed during the present month to a $50,000 structure, now nearly complete. Dr. Keeley has purchased a tract of land upon which a large and convenient hotel will be built, and private parties have arranged to build another large one in the spring. The town is now crowded, and persons who expect to come should secure rooms in advance by writing to the institute.

Mr. S. Thornton R. Prime, widely known as the proprietor of Prime's Crop Bureau, and a son of the late Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, editor of the New York *Observer*, has lived in Dwight for twenty years, and those observations lead him to endorse the gold cure. He said today that in Chicago he frequently met Dwight graduates and that it did not require the fingers of one hand to count the number of Chicago merchants who recognize the value of the gold cure and numerous instances are cited where graduates of Dwight are given the preference over other applicants for positions.

While professional temperance exhorters criticise the gold cure because it is not founded upon Bible precept, the number of fallen men who seek Dwight grows daily. They have been tried before the bar of a mother's love, of a wife's affection, and of a child's respect, and have been adjudged guilty. They have no desire or time to quarrel now with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. They embrace the gold cure as the only resource left to them whereby they may regain their lost manhood. They prefer to be sober men first and Christians afterward.

ALL VOTERS who have changed their place of residence into another voting precinct since last April, and who were then registered, must tell the Election Judges the street and number of their former residence, and, if possible, give the ward and precinct.

Mr. Parton's Struggle to Legalize His Second Marriage.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—The death of James Parton at Newburyport today recalls the struggle which he made before the Legislature in this State to secure the legalization of his second marriage. Mr. Parton's first wife was a sister of N. P. Willis, Jr., and Mrs. Sarah H. Eldridge, formerly a bank cashier in this city. She was widely known as "Fanny Fern." She had a daughter, Ellen, by her first marriage, and four years after her death, in 1873, Ellen's mother became the second Mrs. Parton. Shortly after this marriage one of the lawyer friends of Mr. Parton called his attention to an old statute which was yet in force, forbidding marriages between a man and his step-daughter. The parties immediately separated, but shortly after went into the State of New York, where their marriage would be lawful, and there they were remarried. Then they returned to Massachusetts and petitioned the General Court to legalize their marriage. All kinds of opposition were manifested, but Mr. Parton finally triumphed. His wife survives him.

Aptly Named.

"This geyser," said the guide in the Yellowstone region, "is called the Political Geyser."

"Ah," replied the tourist. "And why?"

"Because it throws mud."—*Puck.*

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—WITH LUMBER—PROPS NEFF, REID, Dunbar, Muskegon; Pewaukee, Menominee; Carter, Butters, Soper, Ludington; Preston, Escanaba; Martin, Thompson, Grand Haven; Marinette; Boyce, Oscoda; Reitz, Manistee; schrs Mantenee, Alert, Rising Star, Peshtigo; Conneaut, Ludington, Cape Horn, R. Campbell, J. Martin, Muskegon; Howard, L. W. Perry; Olga, Menominee; Lumberman, Driver, Taylor, Naughton, Minerva, Manistee; G. L. Weston, Green Bay; Simonson, Alpena; Manistique; D. Macy, Garden Bay; Carrier, Stanton, Resumption, Ford River; Boyce, Oscoda,

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS CENTRAL PARK-BL and vicinity; $4,200; worth $5,000.
50 feet Berkeley-av., near 42d-st., $115 foot.
25 feet north of Midway Plaisance, 883 foot.
Flat buildings, Hyde Park, $6,500, $15,000, $45,000, income 10 per cent net.
Cor. Michigan-av., N. of 12th, $150,000, income $14,000.
250 acres Rock River, Illinois, 100 miles from Chicago, improved, $20,000, ½ cash, balance 4 years.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST. CORNER—50X140; will net 10 per cent to improve; for particulars apply 15 CREMIN & BRENAN, 144 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—$35,000—THE BEST INVESTMENT IN the city; West Side, central; two tenants; particulars to investors only. Apply to the OWNER, 101 Washington-st., R. 28.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE on North Side; also three on South Side. EDWARDS & YOSS, 911 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING warehouse property.
Ground in all parts of the city, with railroad connection. Docks to rent.
Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NEW SOUTH SIDE MODERN HOUSES.

ARE YOU MOVING TO CHICAGO?

If so, and you want a 10-room modern house, furnace heat, new fixtures, hardwood finish, electric bells, concrete cellar and walks, macadamized street, right in the heart of the South Side residence district, 10 minutes' ride from World's Fair Ground, having 3 large cheerful sleeping rooms, out of which you can half pay for the house during the World's Fair,

AT A BARGAIN,

Call upon us.
W. H. CAILENDUFF & CO.,
201 to 204 Inter Ocean Building.
N. w. corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Building, cor. La Salle and Adams-sts.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house, bet. 18th and 20th-sts.; thoroughly modern; will rent or sell.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New stone house, recently finished; has never been occupied; $21,500.
CALUMET-AV.—New stone front; heated by hot water and finished in hardwood, hardwood floors; has never been occupied; immediate possession; $17,500.
CORNER HOUSE—Heated by steam; $16,500.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 13TH-ST., $900 Wabash-av., 50 ft., adjoining 32d-st., at $20 a foot reduction in price for quick sale; this is a decided bargain.
Clark-st., 25 ft., near Harrison-st., $1,250 a foot.
Clark-st., 50 ft., near Polk-st., at $900 a foot; pays 10 per cent. DUTY BROS. & GORDON,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE OLD UNIVERSITY GROUNDS, cor. Cottage Grove and 34th-st.
About 1,800 feet residence frontage at $165 a foot, except corners; will sell all or part. Corner Cottage Grove and 34th, 100x132, $50,000. This university tract is the largest vacant piece on South Side north of 39th that is entirely for fine residences; title perfect and guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. If desired, Apply to either
JOHN W. KERN, D. G. HAMILTON,
324 Tacoma Bldg. 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD, 99 YEARS; ON EAST Van Buren-st., west of Sherman; great bargain. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., EAST FRONT, BE-tween 35th and 36th-sts., modern stone-front house, dining-room and kitchen main floor; lot 25x125; to alley; cheap at $6,750.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS LOT ON STATE-st., east front, with party wall, between 55th and 56th-sts.; 24x100 to an alley. Price, $7,000; one-third cash, balance in one and two years
JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-FLAT, 12 ROOMS, STONE front, oak finish; elevator. 4315 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FLATS AND LOT ON Emerald-av., near 25th-st., worth $3,000, for $2,300.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A BEAUTIFUL modern residence, elegantly furnished, piano, etc.; lot 66x175; No. 161 West-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs. Inquire on premises or T. F. O'NEILL, owner, Gore's Hotel.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2,737.
66 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
66 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
276 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cent. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—WILL TAKE $600 FOR EQUITY IN two lots on Chicago-av., south front, between Central Park-av. and Lawndale-av., that have $1,000 mortgage on them.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON VAN BUREN-st. and Ogden-av., near Lincoln-st., on easy terms of payment.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON ASHLAND-BLVD., NEAR HARrison-st., 13-room residence, with modern improvements. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-ST., N. W. CORNER CONgress, 100x66; choice corner for apartments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, 7 ROOMS, for less than cost; near Garfield Park.
GARDNER, 84 Washington-st., R. 14.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON SEBOR-ST., BET. DESplaines and Halsted. J. W. HEDENBERG, 11, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR STONE front brick houses, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, storerooms, 14 closets, furnace, oak finish, cement walks; each house 22x125 feet. We offer a bargain in each house; $8,500. On Oakdale and Wellington-avs., just west of Clark.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$20,000—BARGAIN—MODERN TEN-room residence, steam heat, etc. Choice location.
VESSENDEN & HIGH.
(H. C. MOREY & CO.), 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS ON WELLington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark, very cheap; good 2 and 3 story flats built here will rent quickly and well. Call on us for particulars.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON FINE corner in choice residence portion of North Side at a bargain; price $9,500; call soon.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 144 LINCOLN-AV. AT A GREAT sacrifice; 10-room residence; location becoming business center rapidly; must be sold. Apply to T. A. HARDING, Des Moines, Iowa.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
APARTMENT SITE.
Light on all sides.
45th-st., south front, east of Drexel-blvd., 84x100, Alley on 3 sides.
Price $60,000 cash.
Not a cent less.
Address V 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE. SNAP bargains; two fine corner lots on Michigan-av.; two fine corners on State-st.; lots on Wabash-av., Prairie-av., and Indiana-av., also houses and lots on all the avenues, Hyde Park, and Garfield-blvd. THOMAS & CO., Hyde Park Real Estate Exchange, 4451 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—5110, 5112, 5114 JEFFERson-av., 5 minutes' walk from Madison Park station, R. R., 3-story stone front houses; every modern device and improvement, and many unusual and valuable features; prices $16,000 and $28,000. Apply at 45 Madison Park or 178 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—SEVEN HANDSOME HOUSES, brick and stone fronts, 7 and 8 rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern conveniences; 47th place, just east of Cottage Grove-av.; prices $6,500 to $9,350; easy terms. Open every afternoon
W. H. COLVIN JR.,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
GREAT BARGAIN.
2-story modern flat building, 5 rooms each flat, near 63d and Cottage Grove-av.; must sell; make offer.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
At a sacrifice, a bargain in choice residence district at Kenwood. If you really want to buy investigate this. I must sell. No brokers. Address V 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COME QUICK FOR THIS BARGAIN —St. Lawrence-av., cor. 72d-st., 50 feet; only $45 per foot.
O. L. BENEDICT,
135 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WANT A CASH OFFER ON 100 FEET, a. e. cor. Evans-av. and 66th-st.; must sell.
H. DURAND, owner,
184 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HYDE PARK HOUSES; $4,250 to $15,000. J. A. COLEMAN, Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER AT A BARGAIN—160 FT. on Madison-av. and 100 feet on Ellis-av. and 53d-st. Call at 36 La Salle-st., Room 417.

FOR SALE—2-STORY MODERN HOME IN WOODlawn; all improvements; 50x125; east front; $6,000. Address V 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD BEFORE NOV. 10; owner leaving city; 11-room stone front; every modern convenience; Kenwood district; $7,750.
HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 63d-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—2 DOUBLE flat buildings, stone and brick; 18 rooms; modern improvements; rental $36; Normal Park; must have money; if sold this week will take $5,700; this will pay 21 per cent. Address M 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON monthly payments of $10. Send for our illustrated hand-book with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills. ROY & NOURSE, owners,
167 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT GLEN Ellyn; monthly payments W. I. RUSH, owner, 36 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—EDGEWATER—
MUST BE SOLD.
9-room first-class modern house.
R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—COMMERCIAL-ST., lot; bargain if taken this week. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—OWNER OBLIGED TO sell interest in syndicate owning acre tract near Harvey; bought at low prices; only small cash payment required. Address R 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEVERLY HILLS—500 FT. FRONTage, adjoining improvements where lots are selling at $25 to $50 per ft. We will sell for $11 per ft. if taken this week. ROY & NOURSE,
Rooms 215 and 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FT. EUCLID PARK; $1,000, WORTH $1,500. CHAS. MOAK, 116 La Salle-st., R. 59.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD—BIG SNAP—5 ACRES on 95th-st., only three blocks from the depot, surrounded by first-class improvements, macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, sewer, etc.; only $2,000 per acre. ROY & NOURSE, Owners,
215 and 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Fancy stock farm and gentleman's country residence; 50 minutes' ride from Chicago; 200 acres; city water at house and barn; best social and educational surroundings; land rapidly becoming valuable for suburban residences; owner cannot attend to it; will sell at about price of land regardless of $20,000 worth of improvements on the ground. Address S 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 5,000 ACRES OF RICH land, well drained, within 50 miles of Chicago, $15 per acre, with good building; can double your money. E. C. WARE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLORIDA HOME, with orange grove, 10 acres, 250 trees; $5,000. E. A. BURGESS, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, 750 ACRES, 900 miles from Chicago; $6,000 cash. Balance, $11,000, in four years. Owner, V 57, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN RESIDENCE—AT LEAST 50 ft. on Fullerton, east of Orchard, or between Fullerton and Diversey-av., east of Clark-st., worth $20,000 to $30,000; must be a real bargain.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY IN KENWOOD, A RESIdence, about $25,000. Will pay cash, and wish it at once. Address R 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—ARCHITECT OR BUILDER TO JOIN me in improving desirable lot near Lincoln Park. Address V 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT, small corner near Illinois Central or elevated road; Kenwood preferred; particulars and price or no attention. Address V 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUILDING LOT, NORTH SIDE, BEtween Lincoln Park and Edgewater, near Lake; give figures and full particulars. Address V 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—FIFTY FEET, VACANT, in vicinity of Jackson Park; we have a customer who will pay all cash, but must have bargain.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE LOTS CONVENIENT to stations of elevated road. Give particulars, P. O. Box 558.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CHOICE CORNER, WEST MADIson-st., improved, $150,000; will take $50,000 in other good property part pay.
95 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—LOTS NEAR MILWAUKEE-AV., AT Montrose, for horses. GARDNER, 84 Washington-st., R. 14.

EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO EQUITY, CLEAR Salt Lake property. Address V 150, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—A HIGHLY IMproved farm of 160 acres, Cowley County, Kas. Crops immense; cash value $4,000; 7 miles from county seat and 1½ miles from 2 railroads; will take a house and lot in Englewood or Town of Lake, or sell for part cash and give any time required for payment, at a bargain. THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$20,000 FINE MODERN HOUSE for good vacant lots in suburbs away from the lake. Room 11, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE SOUTH SIDE PROPerty for good heavy carriages. E. W. PARKER, Room 21, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—
48 or 96 lots in good location near Chicago Lawn; small incumbrance; suburban depot within three minutes' walk.
Want flats or residences South Side.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID ROLLER MILL; all new and doing a custom and merchant trade; capacity 125 barrels a day; in Michigan. THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST JEWelry, diamond, watch, and silverware business in Chicago; old established business making $14,000 a year profit; stock $50,000; cash required $25,000 and good real estate for balance. THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE SPLENDID BRICK AND tile factories in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa; all doing a good business; real estate, plants, etc.; average $7,000 and $8,000 each. THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—140-ACRE FARM, 1¼ MILES from depot, at Woodstock; good improvements; want city property. Address V 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE IN GOOD LOCATION on South Side worth $8,000 to $12,000, for good clear lots and cash. Address V 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—WESTERN LANDS UNINCUMBERED —Suitable for stock ranches, in exchange for full-paid non-assessable stocks in a Chicago corporation long in successful operation. Address A. H. TICKERING, 702 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

WANTED—CARPENTER WORK FOR EQUITY in nice lot near Garfield Park. Address V 53, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit; trust fund; money in bank; no delay. JULIUS WAHL,
Tel. 1378. 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ABEL & CO., 1220 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Private fund of money to loan on real-estate security.

A FUND OF $20,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE A second mortgages in sums to suit at lowest rates. Room 3, 155 Washington-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property in sums over $5,000. JOHN W. MARSH, 8, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 55 5d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
184 and 186 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BLIRD & BRADLEY, 80 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT
in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPward on improved Chicago real estate at current rates by J. S. KIMBALL (formerly Kinney & Kimball), 142 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL ESTate at current rates.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

PETERSON & RAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$25,000 LOAN ON $200,000 IMPROVED lands, South; loan to be used to further improve; principals only. Address V 60, Tribune.

WANTED—$2,000 THREE YEARS; PROPERTY close to Sheridan-road, Wilmette; worth $6,000; good interest. J. C. B., 506, 36 La Salle-st.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1216 Chamber of Commerce.

$2,000 LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S JUDD, Mang'r, Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
36 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal. delay or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages, and any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. TRASHER,
108 Washington-st.,
Main floor.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent.
L. R. GIDDINGS,
220 Chamber of Commerce.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 S. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

LOANS—ONE YEAR—ON LIFE POLICIES, ENdowments, or tontines; same bought. Room 12, 84 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc. Erie Mortgage Loan Co., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 46.

$10 TO $500 LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, any good security. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 306.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES SLAUGHTERED—NEW AND SECond hand—We can give better value for your money than any. CHAS. F. STOKES MFG CO., 256 and 258 Wabash-av.

SOLID-TIRED BICYCLES AT COST; LAdies', gentlemen's, or combination wheels; also a few gents' pneumatics.
THOS. KANE & CO., 137 Wabash-av.

$65 BUYS AN A1 COMBINATION SAFETY; all ball-bearing; used only two months. Address V 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, with or without furniture; first-class Vermont marble front dwelling, 25 University-pl.; in perfect order; eleven rooms; all conveniences; steam heated; spacious grounds; street parked and paved; commands an extended lake and land view; close to cars, markets, etc. Apply to owner, JOS. B. CHANDLER, on premises.

WANT TO RENT MY HOME ON MICHIgan-av., south of 22d-st.; modern; if party satisfactory will rent furnished; must be private family. Address R 14, Tribune office.

FOR RENT — A CHOICE MODERN 7-ROOM brick house near 26th-st. station I. C. R. R. and cable; rent only $40; very cheap. Call on C. E. BROWN, Room 923 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—9 AND 10 ROOM HOUSES, FURnished and unfurnished, on best residence avenues.
GEORGE W. COBB,
31st-st. and Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL, MODern brick house fronting Arcade Park, W. C.; bath, laundry, tubs, etc.; only $20 per month; inquire on premises. C. H. MULLIKEN, 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN NICE PART OF NORTH SIDE, new two-story and cellar 9-room brick, stone-front houses, very complete, on Wellington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark; $75. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 14-room house for winter. 52 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—14-ROOM DETACHED HOUSE, ON Ohio-st., bet. Dearborn-av. and State-st., and the furniture for sale; a bargain; 10 minutes' walk from Court-House. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 409 TACOMA—The handsomest small flats in the city; just completed, in the "Lenox." 3521-3543 Cottage Grove-av.; they have ranges, shades, screens, wood mantels, grates, laundry tubs; flats have 5, 6, and 6 rooms; rent $17.50 to $30; these flats are models of neatness and convenience and worthy of examination by all interested in construction of such buildings. Call at our office in building.

TO RENT—IN THE "HOMEN" S. W. COR. COTtage Grove-av. and 29th-st.; new modern 4 to 6 room flats; janitor service; Rubell ranges, etc; from $25 to $40. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
1,125 35th-st., a nice 4 room front flat, with w. c., bath, etc. Inquire of janitor 127 35th-st., 2d floor, or
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW OZARK, apartment of 7 rooms and bath, $75; five rooms and bath, $40 per month, including steam heat, electric light, elevator, and janitor service; cafe in building. Ozark, cor. Wabash-av. and 35th-st.

TO RENT—IN THE KNICKERBOCKER, N. W corner 42d-st. and Ellis-av., 7-room flats; steam and every convenience. See janitor.

TO RENT—
Two flats left in the
"BALMORAL,"
LOCATED AT 2970 VERNON-AV.
Open for inspection today.
All finished in hard wood; marble halls; supplied with steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and blinds. Each has six good-sized, well-lighted rooms, bath-room, two water-closets, store-room, butler's pantry, china-closet, etc.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
2270 Archer-av., 2d floor, a nice, clean, light, and pleasant flat of 6 rooms; only $14.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 7-ROOM FLATS, OAK finish, parlor gas heater and furnace, etc.; near 60th-st. station I. C. R. R. and Midway Plaisance.
W. H. MOONEY,
N. e. Corner Oglesby-av. and 61st-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 2615 WABASH-AV. A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT (ENTIRE FLOOR), newly papered, painted, curtained, hall and stairs carpeted. 138 22d-st., bet. Wabash and Michigan-avs.; $17.

TO RENT—LOOK OUT FOR A COLD WINTER and dear coal and secure at once a cozy steam-heated flat with gas range (cheap gas) and all modern improvements; a few of each; flats 5 and 7 rooms each, on South Side, near 39th-st. station I. C. R. R. and cable; very reasonable rent. Call on
C. E. BROWN,
Room 923 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED 6 and 8 room flats.
GEORGE W. COBB,
31st-st. and Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—54 E. 29TH-ST., BETWEEN INDIANA and Prairie-avs.; very nice 6-room flat. Janitor on premises from 11 to 12 o'clock each day. C. H. MULLIKEN, 84 and 84 La Salle-st., Room 402.

West Side.

TO RENT—
No. 8 South Morgan-st., 5-room flat, $15.
256 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.
Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator, and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time.
V. H. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—362 S. PAULINA-ST., AN ELEGANT 8-room flat, $25 per month; one block from Harrison-st. cars.

TO RENT—478 MARSHFIELD-AV., FLAT; REduced $10; key upper flat. DR. McCHESNEY.

North Side.

TO RENT—
A nice 5-room flat in the OTTAWA BUILDING, N. W. cor. Chicago-av. and N. State-st.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS FURNISHED AND 6-room unfurnished; heat, elevator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—THE FINEST LOT OF NEW FLATS that I have ever had on my books.
G. S. BUTLER & CO.,
Lincoln Park Agency, Clark and Center.

TO RENT—CHOICE APARTMENTS IN "THE Cobden," at Clark-st. and Belden-av., 3, 4, and 5 rooms. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—438 49TH-ST.—2 NEW OIL-FINISHED apartments, with furnace and all modern improvements. Open for inspection today. Price, $30.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS, 4515 AND 4519 LAKEav.; in good order. LUTHER WILLIAMS,
198 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—4540 ST. LAWRENCE-AV.—NEW SIX and seven room flats; all conveniences; rent, $25 to $30. CHAS. S. READ & CO., 3003 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, occupied by respectable people, in the Seaverns Building, cor. Wabash-av. and 22d-st., opposite Southern Hotel; furniture entirely new; best of attention; parties from out of the city will find these rooms very desirable. Apply at office, 188 22d-st., 3d floor.

TO RENT—2255 CALUMET-AV., ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, with private bath, for family.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., OPPOSITE AUDItorium, nicely furnished rooms. Gents only.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished, including steam heat, hot and cold baths, electric light, elevator and janitor service, to gentlemen or married couples; references required. Ozark Apartment Building, cor. Wabash-av. and 35th-st. Cafe in building.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1848 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2253 CALUMET-AV., NICELY-FURnished room for gentlemen.

TO RENT—3971 ELLIS-AV.—NICE, FURNISHED front room; good location; all conveniences.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SOUTH AND east rooms in refined American family; elevator service and steam heat; near Chicago-av. and Rush-st. Address R 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—558 NORTH CLARK-ST., FLAT E—TO married couple, front and back parlors; light housekeeping if desired; use of dining-room, kitchen, and range.

TO RENT—AT 232 NORTH FREMONT-ST., A handsome front room for one or two young ladies.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED STEAM HEATed front rooms, with hot and cold water; by weekly and upward; public baths on each floor. Grand Palace Hotel, Clark and Indiana.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with gas, heat, and private bathroom; fine location; private house. Address V 26, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—524 WASHINGTON-BLVD., LARGE front alcove room, unfurnished (except carpet).

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A WIDOW WITH FURNISHED FLAT would rent to quiet parties; front and back parlors; by day or week. Address V 74, Tribune.

TO RENT—LADY HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME will rent one suite and one large room. Address V 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS TO PRIVATE PARTIES IN first-class neighborhood. V 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT BASEMENT ON Clark-st., near Madison. Will lease for a term of years. Address S 102, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—STORE, 115 QUINCY-ST.; ALSO manufacturing space, 143-154 Monroe-st.; good vaults and fine show room on ground floor. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT — BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING and warehouse property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

52 LA SALLE-ST., METROPOLITAN BLOCK. Store 18x80, handsome office, plate-glass front; rent $50 per month; office fixtures also for sale or rent.

North Side.

FOR RENT—242 WELLS-ST.—LARGE CORNER store in new building; well situated for drug business.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
311 E. Chicago-av., a nice light store and good dry basement.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, WITH PRIVILEGE OF telephone, in fine office building, centrally located; state business; none but first-class party need answer. Address V 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN NICELY FURNISHED office, 510 Tacoma Bldg.; building material men preferred.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 22 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
The largest 3 and 4-story stone front block in Chicago, owned by one Owner. Comprising 22 store rooms, each 24 feet wide, 42 six-room flats, and 3 32-room hotels with all modern improvements; ten of the storerooms and 1 of the flats and hotel portion are still for rent, and are now ready for occupancy; they are east front between 47th and 48th-sts.; this is one of the best business locations on State-st., south of Van Buren-st. I will rent cheap to good parties; the location is good for a druggist, millinery, bakery, confectionery, furniture, hardware, saddlery, hats and caps, stationery, crockery, gents' and ladies' furnishing goods, and first-class restaurant; go and see it before renting elsewhere. I shall have no saloons in this block. Apply to the owner,
JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn.
Or agent at the building.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x90, 1 do 50x135, 3 do 50x75, 1 do 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4196.

TO RENT—PREMISES 115 TO 191 WEST POLKst., near Desplaines-st.; 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building 160x132; steam power and heat will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER,
207 Canal-st. Telephone 4,196.

TO RENT—HOTEL, 90 ROOMS, N. E. COR. W. Madison and Desplaines-sts.; all modern; elevators, steam heat, laundry, etc.; office and barroom on main floor; favorable lease to good tenant.
E. W. ZANDER & CO.,
169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closet for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from 512 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4,196.

TO RENT — FOR STORAGE IN WHOLESALE district, 3d floor, 40x100; steam freight elevator; with desk-room or office on 1st floor, and use of telephone; good location for wholesale. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FARM LOCATED 29 MILES OUT ON the C. B. and Q. railroad, one-half mile from town; good orchard; 35 acres. Inquire at 2927 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER. ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, and business property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—110 ERIE-ST.—A STORE, FLAT, AND A barn; all well adapted for a meat market; fixtures in store; will be rented cheap. C. H. MULLIKEN, 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART PARLOR FLOOR FOR business, between 12th and 14th-sts., Michigan-av.; cheap. FELLOWS & MCANS, 2222 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FLOORS, WITH POWER AND STEAM heat, for light manufacturing; near the heart of the city; none better. Inquire of
H. A. STREETER, 35 to 41 Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE would like comfortable suite of rooms in small private family in South Side; boarding houses will please not reply. Address V 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two young ladies near 22d-st. on Michigan-av. Address V 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — IMMEDIATELY, 3 rooms, furnished, light housekeeping. HOWARD & HAYES, 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED, front room on Washington-boulevard, near Wood-st., by single gentleman; prefer private family. Address local references given. Address V 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN DEsire two rooms connecting; modern conveniences; location between Van Buren and Randolph, east of D

THE JENNINGS TRUST COMPANY,

185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$500,000
SURPLUS.....25,000

AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO RECEIVE and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. Takes entire charge of estates. Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of bonds and stocks and the payment of coupons, interest and dividends. A legal depository for court and trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS of money, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, or at a fixed date.

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OFFICERS:

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ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Lowest Rates of Interest.

Building loans on favorable terms. Exceptional facilities. Exceptional privileges for repayment.

Funds in Hand. No Delay.

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59 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGES

For sale at par and accrued interest, in large and small amounts, for Investors, Trustees, Estates, etc., netting 6 and 7 per cent. All first liens on improved City Real Estate.

MONEY TO LOAN

On First-Class City Property at Lowest Rates.

LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

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GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

427 Produce Exchange, New York.

Cash advances on consignments.

BREESE & CUMMINGS,

Bankers and Brokers,

111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Private wires to New York and Boston. Local Stocks bought, sold, and carried on conservative margins. Money loaned on collaterals.

Choice 6% gold bonds for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Security at Low Rates of Interest.

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120 LA SALLE STREET.

Colorado Mortgages.

120—5-Year, 7 Per Cent, 160-Acre COLORADO MORTGAGES

Or Trust Deeds for Sale.
Schedules furnished and offers made to
W. H. BRADLEY, Trustee,
No. 642 "Exchange," Boston.

For Sale—Special.

A manufacturing plant, complete in every way. New buildings; perfect machinery; ready sale for the product; manufacturing a hardware specialty; will sell half cheap; will exchange for unincumbered property who can become general manager; capital required for whole purchase, about $60,000; half interest, $30,000; business established 12 years; will pay 12 to 30 per cent; will guarantee 12 per cent; reason for selling, poor health. Investors will find this a rare opportunity. Address D B 180, Tribune office.

Notice to Stockholders.

In pursuance of the by-laws of the company, as amended Oct. 13, 1891, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Stirling Company for the election of Directors of the company will be held at the general office of the company in the city of Chicago, on Monday, Nov. 2, 1891, at 2 p. m.

ALLAN STIRLING, Secretary.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,

Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, Stocks and Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Send for list of offerings. Correspondence solicited.

Room 120, 115 DEARBORN STREET.

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On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

8% AND 12%

INVESTMENT STOCKS FOR SALE. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

HENRY C. HACKNEY,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 108.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS

210 Tacoma Building.

CARETTE Stock $21 a Share!

SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 19.	Oct. 12.
New York	$ 92,069,386	$ 83,922,776
Boston	17,280,962	17,509,659
Chicago	18,274,000	16,324,000
Philadelphia	10,983,321	10,128,083
St. Louis	4,495,570	4,910,113
Baltimore	2,515,031	2,966,380
New Orleans	1,793,619	1,914,392

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 15@17c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount.

The fact that general business is dull is becoming undeniably apparent. Up to the present time there have been many excuses and explanations for the condition of affairs, but the admission is now pretty general that the present state of trade is disappointing. The demand for funds at the bank is certainly disappointing. It has been explained before that undoubtedly many businessmen, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting adequate bank accommodations last winter, have so shaped themselves that they can transact their business without calling on the banks for much help, and it is undoubtedly by which accounts for a good deal of the quietness in banking affairs. But there is more than this quietness at the bank counters to be accounted for. The expectation of stringent money this fall, as a result of the heavy crop movement, completely extinguished all attempts at starting new enterprises, and that accounts for a good deal of the lack of vigorous activity that has been expected. In many lines of general business there is a positive dullness; in others the volume of trade keeps well up to where it was a year ago, but the tone is languid. It is still too early to feel the effects of the crops. Indications certainly are all on the side of activity when that full effect is manifest, but there is no disguising that the present situation is not satisfactory. There is no increase in the demand for funds at the banks. It is expected that the packers will begin to want money in about two weeks, and the bankers are looking forward to the demand from that source with much hope.

Receipts of gold at New York yesterday amounted to $2,000,000. This is about the last of the late movement. No engagements have been reported for some days, and the current this way seems to have stopped for the present. Sterling rates were weaker yesterday, and are down to a point where gold can be moved without loss. The quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	481	484
Actual	480½	483¾@483¾
Documentary	479 @479¾	482½

The Bank of England received £25,000 of gold yesterday and sent £40,000 to France. The report of the Imperial Bank of Germany showed an increase in specie of 5,440,000 marks.

Imports of general merchandise at New York for the week ending Oct. 9 were $9,567,000, against $15,560,000 for the corresponding week of 1890. The comparison is made with 1890 at a time when goods were being rushed in at an exceptional rate in order to escape the operation of the McKinley law. While the imports were much less this year than last they are slightly larger than they were for the corresponding weeks of 1888 and 1889. A falling off in imports was to be expected, but the sharp falling off in exports is surprising. The exports from New York for the week ending Oct. 13 were $8,347,000, against $16,110,000 for the corresponding week of 1890. Although this is far below the record of 1890 it still about $2,000,000 above 1888 and 1889.

Such activity as there was at the Stock Exchange yesterday resulted in lower prices. West Side Street railway stock declined to 121¼. There was a rather lively morning session on account of a dispute over a grammatical construction. An offer was made to "buy or sell" fifty shares of West Side stock and another broker said that he would do both. This was objected to by the first broker on the grounds that he had an order to buy or to sell, but not to do both. The decision of the Chairman was that when an offer was so made both sides of it might be accepted by another broker, and on appeal the board sustained this decision. Three trades were made in that way, so that six transactions in West Side stock in the morning really represent no transactions at all. After some deliberation on the subject the Chairman and the members who voted with him came to the conclusion that they were wrong, and in the afternoon the decision was reversed. At the close of the morning session the brokers who had made offers to "buy or sell" offered to sell 500 shares or any part at 121½ or to buy 500 shares or any part at 121¾. Outside of the easing off in the price of West Side stock there was practically nothing in the market. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES, FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 W C St R R Co	122¾	100 W C St R R Co	121¾
50 do	122	250 do	121¾
100 do	121¾	50 Diamond M Co	111
100 do	121¾	100 W Car Line	30¾
50 do b 30	122	15 Chi City Ry	275
100 do	121¾		

BONDS.

$2000 Consumers' Gas 5s 72¾

SALES, SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

3 Chi City Ry Co	275	10 Sts W Car Line	30¾
25 do	275	20 C P & F Co	48
1 do	280		

BONDS.

$6000 C G L & C Co 5s .. 81¾ | $500 Con Gas 5s 73¾
$3000 Con Gas 5s ..... 73¼ | 2 do 73¾

The September report of Street's Stable Car company shows gross earnings, $76,758; total operating expenses, $13,024; leaving net earnings of $63,734. This is an increase for September over August, 1891, of $4,497. The September earnings of this year show an increase over the September earnings of 1890 of $6,787.

Some comparisons of the aggregate returns in answer to the Controller's call Sept. 25, as set forth in the following table, are interesting:

	Boston.	Chicago.	Phila-delphia.
Number of banks	56	36	41
Discounts	$146,729,013	$87,647,302	$92,223,658
Stock, bonds, etc.	10,280,270	6,020,741	8,428,491
Gold coin and certificates	7,219,629	18,467,645	10,288,109
Silver coin and certificates	1,677,144	1,674,957	2,164,598
Legal tenders	6,840,705	11,024,543	7,374,827
Capital	51,800,000	20,600,000	22,988,398
Surplus	21,619,400	6,000,000	12,000,000
Individual deposits	98,424,318	65,952,027	88,050,987
Due banks	42,201,729	51,086,298	22,344,416

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Wall street was thoroughly disappointed at the sharp slump in Lake Shore yesterday. The sudden decline just at the close Saturday had had so many theoretical explanations that people concluded it amounted to but little and the bullish feeling was in the ascendant before the start. Theories are all interesting enough, but one single fact often cleans out a whole volume of them. There was one fact this morning and that was that the market went down at the opening. The whole list weakened on the first transaction. This was so unexpected that would-be bulls wilted on the spot and made no attempt to buy. There was so much uncertainty that even the bears worked with but little vim and extreme dullness was the rule during the first hour. It seems the street was frightened at an anonymous attack made on the Gould stocks, and especially Missouri Pacific. Many brokers found in the mail this morning unsigned typewritten letters warning them from buying Missouri Pacific and hinting at some great evil to befall it. It had the desired effect, for both Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific were thrown down a full point during the first hour, and Atchison, the Vanderbilts, and the Grangers all lost ½@¾ during the same time.

The bears were unable to make any further depression after the first hour. On the contrary, most of the lists showed a tendency to recover. The New York Central was particularly strong after its early concession to 110¾, and advanced from that point to 111¾, a net gain over Saturday of ¾. This strength did much toward encouraging the rest of the list. Even Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific made fractional advances from their lowest. The earnings of the former for the second week of October are reported as showing an increase of $60,000 over last year. The buying was heavy at 43¾. It was sold along with the rest of the list by London and the weakness in that market had much to do with the early weakness here. The longer the day the stronger the market grew. Early losses were either greatly reduced or wiped out entirely, and a few instances fractional gains were recorded over Saturday. New York Central even did better and climbed up 1¼, to 112. The buying in this stock was quite a conundrum, as though it were actuated by a strong purpose. That insiders are taking the stock as fast as it is offered is scarcely to be doubted.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Oct. 19	Oct. 17
Atchison	30,085	44	43½	43½	44¼
Am. Cot. Sd. T	100	25	25	25	
Amn. Sugar	1,300	88	87¾	88	88½
do pfd	301	94¾	94	94¾	
B. R. & P	9.0	41¾	40¾	40¾	41¾
C., B. & Q	7,250	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Canada Gas	4,050	60	58¾	60	59¾
Ches. & Ohio	3,300	25¾	25¾	25¾	26¾
do 1st pfd	300	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Colo. Coal	300	38	38	38	38½
C., C., C. & St. L	3,141	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	198	198	198	198
Chicago Gas	2,400	53¾	53	53¾	53¾
Com. Cable	525	126½	126½	126	
D., L. & W	2,300	143¾	142¾	143¾	143¾
Del. & Hudson	155	134¾	134¾	134¾	135¾
Den. & R. G. pfd	200	48	48	48	
Dist. & C. F. Co	1,600	22	21¾	22	22
Edison	100	98	98	98	98¾
Erie	6,400	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
East Tenn. 2d pfd	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
G., B. W. & St. P	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
Great Northern	300	110¾	110	110	110¾
Hocking Valley	500	33	32¾	33	33
Illinois Central	128	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Jersey Central	100	117	117	117	
Kansas & Texas	1,000	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Lake Erie & W. pfd	100	27	27	27	27½
Lake Shore	200	124	123¾	124	124¾
Louis. & Nashville	3,500	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
L. & W	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Lead Trust	1,400	16¾	16	16¾	16¾
Linseed Oil	100	19	19	19	
Mo. Pacific	8,100	60¾	60¾	60	60¾
Manhattan	450	102¾	102¾	102¾	103¼
Mex. Cent	200	22	22	22	22¾
Northwestern	400	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
New England	1,129	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
Nor. Pac.	1,400	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
do pfd	5,350	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Nor. & W. pfd	200	53¾	53¾	53¾	
N. Y. Cent	2,650	112	110¾	112	111
No. Am. Co	1,900	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Nat. Cordage	400	92	91¾	92	92
do pfd	250	99¾	99¾	99¾	
N. Y., L. & W. S.	300	22	21¾	22	22
do pfd	200	46½	46½	46½	47
do 1st pfd	300	83¾	82¾	82¾	
Ont. & W	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Omaha	325	34	33¾	34	34¼
Pac. Mail	2,125	36¼	35¾	35¾	36¾
Pullman	905	199	199	199	199
P., C. C. & St. L	2,066	25¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
do pfd	100	66	66	66	
Reading	2,300	41	40¾	40¾	41¼
Rich. Term	1,750	13¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Rock Island	4,670	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
St. Paul	14,255	73	72¾	73	74¼
Silver Bullion	126,000	96¾	96½	96¾	96¾
Southern Pac.	125	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
St. L. & So. W.	1,700	9¾	9¾	9¾	
do pfd	1,500	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Union Pac.	12,150	41	40¾	40¾	41¼
U. P. D. & G	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
W. & L. E	1,100	38¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
do pfd	1,900	78	78	78	78¾
Wabash	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¼
do pfd	3,100	30¾	29¾	30¾	30
Western Union	220	82	82	82	82¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	125	Fargo	138
American	117	United States	82

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	116¾	U. S. 2s reg., bid	100
U. S. 4s coup	116¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$4000 SC 6s-Brown cn	98	$9000 M&AT 1st	78¼
4000 A&S con 5s cp	115¾	9000 NLU ex-cp	102¾
1000 AD&I 5s	108¾	17000 NYL&W nw 2cn	86¾@106¾
16000 Atch 4s	82¾@82¾	1000 NYC&StL 1st	111¾@111¾
5000 Atch gn inc 5s	70¾	17000 NYO&W 1st	111¾@111¾
5000 A& Pgtd 4s	72¾	2000 NYS&W 1st rfgs	99¾
13000 BCR&N 1st	98¾@99	2000 N P latcn	119¾
2000 B&O S W 1st	109¾	2000 N Penn cn	82@83
15000 C&O-RAD 2d cnfs	74	39000 N Pcon 5s	82@83
52000 C&O-R&AD 1c	72	1000 N W cn cp rd bds	124
1000 C&I gen 5s	90¾	2000 NO No 1st	90¾
8000 CB&Q Neb ex 4s	80¾@85¾	7000 NOR Cal 5s	98½
45000 C&NP 1st	89¾@89¾	12000 OS gm 4s	80¾@80¾
12000 CH V&T 5s	81¾@82¾	1000 O&L 1st 5s	90¾
27000 C&O con 5s	101¾	18000 PD&E 1st	79¼
1000 C&Kl gen 6s	91¾	2000 PD Ist—ED	101
29000 C&Erie inc	38¾@39¾	5000 P&K gm 4s	81¾@81¾
2450 CB&IAPas	99¾	10000 P&K 1st pfd	68
5000 ColCC&I 5s	100	1000 P&R 1st pfd	37
16000 Col Mds	70¾@71	6000 RT cr 5s	55¾@56
9000 R&Rd 4s	79	3000 Rio G W 1st	76¾
1000 Erie 1st fd 5s	128	1000 St L&IM 5s	85
5000 E cn gd 5s	133¾	1000 St L&IM 2d	101¾
5000 EL&RR5s	102¾	3000 S P&D 2d	102
3000 ET 1st	111¾	1000 St L&M-A Bist	105¾
1000 FW&D 1st	100¾	1000 St L&M-CA&T 1st	100¾
2000 H&TCen 5s	100¾	2000 S A&AP 1st 5s 1888	61
2000 Ind D&S 1st	104¾	1000 SVAN Ist	73¾
1000 Iowa C 1st	86¾	2000 SO 1st	106¾
2000 I&GN 1st	115@115¾	30000 StL&SF 1st	106@106¾
17000 Ky Cen 4s	89¾@90¾	2000 StP&K C 1st	82¾@83¾
2000 KPa 1st cn	108	2000 TexP 1st 5s	85
2000 L&N unrfd 4s	79¾@79¾	20000 TP 2d inc	37¾
1000 LNA&C 1st	110	21000 TS L&K C 1st	87¾@88¾
2000 L&N 2 Dbr	115	4000 UP-D&G 1st	72
2000 LGCo of StL 1st	93	2000 Un El 1st	111¾
2000 LE&W 1st	107	1000 UnPa 8d of 1896	107¾
1000 L&N-CBra	102¾	1000 UP 1st of 1893	103¾
4000 LSI&T 1st	84	1000 VaMid gm	81
2000 M&SP 1st-LacD	116¾	1000 Wab 2d	72
10000 MLS&W 2d	99¾	1000 Wab 1st	102¾
2000 M&StP&SSM	105	1000 WNYAP 1st	99
5000 M&SP 1st ctfs	103¾	5000 Wis Cen 1st	93¾
2000 M&StL 1st	104¾@104¾	2000 W S rfd 4s	101¾@101¾
1000 MAC gtm 4s	110	40 Adams Ex	134@137
4000 M&N 1st 1913 cn	110		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	4,800	43¾	44	43¾	43¾
Amer Sugar	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do pfd	81	95	95	94¾	94¾
C., B. & Q	1,300	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Mex. Central	892	22	22¼	21¾	21¾
Oregon Short Line	515	24	24¾	24	24¾
Thom.-Houston	363	49½	49½	49	49
Do pfd	150	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Union Pacific	940	41	41	40¾	40¾
Water Power	40	3	3	3	3

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 Rutland 5s	100	$2000 N Eng 2ds	104
2000 Vermont 5s	89¾	15000 Mex 4s	71¾
1000 St. Joe C B 5s	118	14500 Atch 4s	81½
2000 C B & N deb 6s	99	4400 do inc	83¼@84¼

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—The market closed dull and fractionally lower: Pennsylvania, 55@55¼; Reading, 20¾@20¾; Lehigh Valley, 50¼@50½; Reading general 4s, 81¼@81¾; do 2d pref. 66@67; do second preferred, 40@40¾; do third preferred, 36@37¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—4 p. m.—Close—Consols, money 95 5-16; do account 95⅝; United States 4s, 123; do 4½s, 102¾; New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, 4s, 107¾; Canadian Pacific, 91¼; Erie, 1st do seconds, 108¾; Illinois Central, 105¾; Mexican ordinary, 21¾; St. Paul common, 76¼; New York Central, 114¼; Pennsylvania, 57¾; Reading, 21¾; Mexican Central, new 4s, 75¾; bar silver, 44 9-16d; money ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bills, 2¼@2⅝. Amounts of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England today, £15,000. Linseed oil, 19s 10½d. Wheat 28s per cwt. Turpentine spirits, 27s 10½d per cwt.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 92½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Mining quotations: Adams Consolidated, $1.85; Alice, $1.50; Aspen, $3.50; H. & B., $2.45; Chollar, $1.05; Crown Point, $1.35; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.60; Deadwood, $1.90; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Gould & Curry, $1.50; Hale & Norcross, $1.15; Homestake, $10.50; Horn Silver, $3.40; Iron Silver, $1.40; Mexican, $2.10; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $2.75; Plymouth, $2.50; Savage, $2.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.90; Union Consolidated, $2.00; Yellow Jacket, $1.50.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.00; Atlantic, $15.25; Boston and Montana, $44.25; Calumet and Hecla, $258.00; Huron, 12½; Kearsarge, $14; Osceola, $35; Santa Fe copper, $7½; Tamarack, $170.00; Consolidated Mining, $16.50; B. and B. Cop., $16.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 40c; Bulwer, 20c; Best & Belcher, $2.50; Bodie Consolidated, 35c; Chollar, $1.15; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.60; Crown Point, $1.40; Eureka Consolidated, $1.00; Gould & Curry, $1.60; Hale & Norcross, $1.15; Mexican, $2.20; Mono, 30c; Navajo, 15c; Ophir, $2.75; Potosi, $1.90; Sierra Nevada, $1.80; Union Consolidated, $2.05; Utah, 50c; Yellow Jacket, $1.65; Commonwealth, 25c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 50c; North Belle Isle, 45c; North Commonwealth, 25c.

ALL VOTERS NOT REGISTERED are first drawn for jury service. See the new law.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading markets were fairly active yesterday and somewhat irregular in their action. Trading was largely professional in its character. The weather West and Northwest was dry and cool, and there was rain in Ohio and Indiana. Generally speaking the civil service map was bearish in its influence. The feeling after the close was nearly steady. Puts on December wheat were being depleted, though the call crowd was not. Later puts were 95¾@95¾c and calls 97¾c. Puts on November corn sold at 47¾@48c early and calls at 49¼c. Later puts were 48¾c and calls 49c.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 650 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 355 cars; and 22,000 hogs.

The visible supply figures showed an increase of 1,611,000 bu wheat, a decrease of 1,605,000 bu corn, and a decrease of 249,000 bu oats.

Baltimore said in private messages that there was a good export demand there for wheat, foreign houses taking quite liberal quantities.

New York reported that it was difficult to get coal room for corn. There is a good demand for corn for export, and the absence of room restricts business.

The late cables to the board quoted Liverpool ¼d lower, Mark Lane strong and 6d@1s higher, Berlin ½@¾ mark higher, Paris four hours' weakness 1@1½ centimes lower, and wheat steady to 10 centimes lower.

New York messages reported moderate cable acceptances of offers of wheat made the previous day. There was a small rate of sales to the extent of 40 to 50 loads, a part of which is spring wheat for forward shipment.

India shipped 400,000 bu wheat to the United Kingdom last week. The Indian shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom since April were 14,740,000 bu, against 10,860,000 bu for the corresponding period of 1890.

Inquiries were received late in the session from Baltimore and New York for round lots of rye intended for export. The stock in the last named city has gradually increased to about 783,000 bu, though ocean freight room has been engaged for a part of this.

Hutchinson was a seller of wheat about all the morning. So was Pardridge. The more rational of the bears, including some of the New-Yorkers, were buying in their short stuff. The Northwest also bought moderately enough to attract attention and cause some comment.

A lot of 20,000 bu of oats was worked for export. The demand at New York for several days past has been fairly large for export account, but little actual business has been reported to date. The offerings of tonnage are said to be small and rates firm, as vessel agents prefer heavier grain in making up cargoes.

Following is the special cable to the *Trade Bulletin* from the Liverpool *Corn Trade News:*

"Shipments of breadstuffs to England during the last week, 3,320,000 bu; to continent, 4,370,000 bu; total, 7,690,000 bu. Shipments same week last year, 7,600,000 bu. Market rather easy. There will probably be a moderate reduction in German import duty."

Adams-Samuel reported the following detailed statement of exports of wheat last week, showing the number of cargoes of loads of wheat sent out from the chief Atlantic ports: Liverpool, 57; London, 17; Glasgow, 10; Leith, 17; Bristol, 11; Hull, 1; Newcastle, 5; Belfast, 12; Cork, 30; other United Kingdom ports, 11; Antwerp, 41; Holland, 24; France, 100; Germany, 7; others, 10. Total, 353.

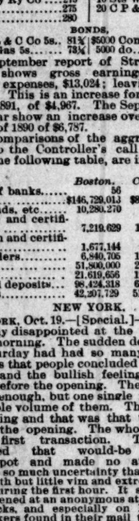
Secretary Stone furnishes the following figures on the export of grain in bushels via Montreal thus far in this year as compared with the total exported during 1890 from that port:

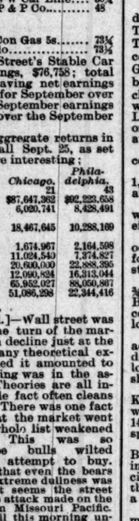
Year 1890	Wheat. 2,161,817	Corn. 4,308,025	Rye. 262,832	Oats. 210,000
Jan. 1 to Oct. 7, 1891	4,616,961	1,450,302	1,450,302	1,750,000

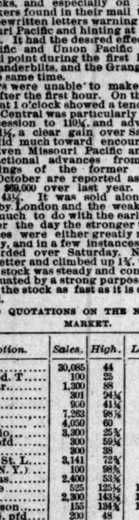
In the cash wheat market there was a fair demand from exporters for the choicer samples of No. 3 spring wheat. Elevator-men reported that No. 1 Hard for store had been bought for every day December prices, and the fact that stocks in the Northwest showed a comparatively small increase in the face of big receipts during the week was taken as an indication that the elevator millers on that score are taking enormous quantities to be turned into flour.

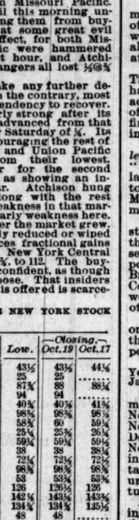
Mr. Arthur Burnett of Minden, Neb., in speaking about the crops in his State yesterday, said that corn would be marketed very late this year. There has been much difficulty in getting farmers and help, and the delay in the wheat harvest is going to result in keeping back the corn for some time. He says that it will be at least a month before the corn will be in shape to move, and that a great deal of it will not be harvested before January. He believes the quality of the corn to be good, and says that it is being sold in the fields at 25c per bu. Wheat, which is No. 3 spring largely, is selling at 60@65c. There has been altogether too much rain this fall, and considerable general throughout the State of delayed harvest work.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations on December wheat, November corn, May oats, and December pork, Oct. 19. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:









THE MARKETS.

Wheat fared badly from the start yesterday morning. The Northwestern receipts were away above expectations and the local inspection sheet showed 99 cars over the estimates. Receivers' advices generally suggested an active movement of wheat toward market. Some of the cables were steady, but these were not enough to hold the market in the face of the big receipts. December, which opened ¾c under the closing price of Saturday, at 97¼c, quickly declined under the liberal local offerings and was soon bumping on 96c. At that figure there was considerable covering on the part of the shorts and 96½c was touched. The market hung between 96c and 96½c until near the close, when 96¾c was reached on the closing cables, which were better than expected. The close was 96¾c. Outside markets generally were easy and St. Louis was especially bearish. The increase in the visible supply was not quite as large as anticipated, and there was some covering on this showing, but at no time was there any manifestation of strength. The crowd is evidently afraid that some of the New-Yorkers who are long and who added to their lines materially during the latter part of last week would unload on any strength that might develop here and for that reason were not inclined to offer the market any support. Mr. Hutchinson dropped a line to some of his friends to the effect that wheat was a sale on this break and some of the traders who heard of it quietly bought a little. About the only consolation that the holders of grain found in the situation was that the foreign markets do not follow our decline, but that is small comfort when prices are dropping here. The cash market was moderately active at the decline. Receipts at principal points aggregated 1,939,000 bu, with shipments of 784,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 381,000 bu, with 30 loads taken yesterday. The local out-inspection was 17,400 bu, with charters for 124,000 bu. Sales in store and to go store were made at 95¢@95¼c for No. 2 red, 90¢@90½c for No. 3 red, 76¢@84c for No. 4 red, 87¢@87½c for No. 3 hard, 95c for No. 2 spring, 87¢@91c for No. 3 spring, 83¢@85c for No. 4 spring, 92c for No. 2 white, and 83¢@84c for No. 3 white. Free-on-board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 76¢@85c, No. 3 do at 90¢@92c, No. 4 spring at 76¢@85c, No. 3 do at 87¢@94c, and No. 3 white at 84¢@89c.

While receipts of corn were over the estimates and cables were lower the export demand continues to cut a large figure in the market, and shippers were buying the near futures liberally. The crowd chose to let the near futures alone and satisfied itself by hammering year and May. Outside markets were steady. November, which opened about where it closed Saturday, at 47¾c, held around that price for some time and then, as the offerings decreased and the visible was posted showing a decrease of 1,605,000 bu, the prices advanced about 1c, touching 48¾c, and closing at 48¾c. The advices from the country are not favorable to an immediate movement of this year's corn and the local speculators for that reason do not care to take a load of this new crop. Some of the shorts took in their lines yesterday, Pardridge being one of the most prominent buyers of short corn. The cash market was steady at a slight decline. Receipts at principal points aggregated 784,000 bu, with shipments of 350,000 bu. Export clearances were 89,000 bu, with 7 loads reported yesterday. The local out-inspection was 219,000 bu, with charters for 95,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 53¼@53¾c for No. 2, 53¼@53¾c for No. 2 yellow, 53¼@53¾c for No. 2 white, 52½@53c for No. 3, and 53@53½c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board lots sold at 45¾c for new no grade, 45¾@53c for new and old No. 4 mixed, and 52¼@53¾c for old No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Oats were narrow, closing practically steady after an early period of weakness, induced partly by the declines elsewhere and the large receipts, with 345 cars posted and 353 estimated for today. But the visible supply showed a mild decrease, the local stock last week fell away 208,888 bu, and with the near futures firm as the result of perhaps 100,000 bu by Simons, presumably for Sibley, the late tone was steadier. May opened easy at 30¾c, sold to 30½@30¾c, and closed at 30¾c. Cash trade was quiet, quotable change, but the light receipts were materially larger at 178 cars, with considerable quantities offered to arrive, and dealers found little easier to buy at the recently advanced prices. Free on board sales were at 30@33c for No. 3 at 33@33c for No. 4, with screenings at $7.50 @12.50 per ton. To arrive sold at 29@29c, from 2c to 3c under the cash, and 30½c for No. 2 white. No. 2 in store sold at 27½c.

Rye was quiet and weaker. Enough demand appeared to readily absorb the moderate cash offerings, while futures were dull and lower in sympathy with wheat. Cash sold at 56¾c, or about ½c lower, with 82½@87c paid for No. 3. Total, 67 cars. October sold at 58c and that was bid for next month. No. 2 to arrive in November sold at 57½c, December sold at 58¼c down to 58¾c, with buyers indifferent, closing at 58¼c. Exports were 21,000 bu at the seaboard. Barley was moderately active but less firm. There was no quotable change, but the receipts were materially larger at 178 cars, with considerable quantities offered to arrive, and dealers found little easier to buy at the recently advanced prices. Free on board sales were at 40@53c for No. 3 at 43@53c for No. 4, with screenings at $7.50 @12.50 per ton. To arrive sold at 49@56c, from 3c under to 3c over the cash.

Provisions were undoubtedly helped by the report that Italy will be open to American hog products. As stated in the better posted trade journals in report Saturday that Italy had prohibited the importation of American salted meats was without foundation. Exactly the opposite was true. There was more disposition on the part of the shorts to take in their lines, and some who were selling freely about $8.30 took back their stuff at a little over that price yesterday. Prices at the close showed some improvement. The shipment of meats continues large and stocks are being depleted, though the call for pork goes sl